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# Herald Tribune



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## Instability Threatens Kosovo's Neighbors

*Western Investment In Post-Bosnia Peace Could Be a Casualty*

By Blaine Harden  
New York Times Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — NATO's bombing of Yugoslavia is destabilizing neighboring regions in which the United States and Europe have stationed tens of thousands of troops, spent billions of dollars and invested years of work in trying to secure peace, build democracy and improve moribund economies.

Since the bombing started on March 24, the 32,000 NATO-led troops who keep the shaky peace in Bosnia have faced numerous attacks from Serbs and are on high alert in the worst tension since the end of war in 1995.

In the Yugoslav republic of Montenegro, a president who has won backing from Washington and other foreign capitals is devoting all of his energies to averting a coup backed by the army of the Yugoslav president, Slobodan Milosevic.

Macedonia, which is coping with hundreds of thousands of Kosovo refugees, is worried about tens of thousands more arriving, and Croatia, with its economy dependent on tourism, faces a bleak summer of empty hotels and beaches.

For foreigners and locals alike, the fear is that prolonged NATO bombing of the Serbs will reopen all the wounds festering from the Balkan wars of this past decade. "The security situation is stable, but the longer the bombing goes on, the more difficult it will be to control the situation," said Lieutenant General Mike Wilcock, a British officer who is the deputy commander of the NATO-led peacekeepers in Bosnia.

In Bosnia and Montenegro, the best face that diplomats or military officials put on the Serb fury stoked by three weeks of bombing is that they should be able to contain it until Mr. Milosevic is defeated, at which point they suggest that prospects for democratic development in the region will soar.

"If getting rid of Milosevic fails, then everything else fails," said Carlos Westendorp, the Western envoy who essentially runs Bosnia under the 1995 Dayton peace accords. "That is the condition we need for full development of

See BALKANS, Page 2



An Air Force C-17 cargo plane from Charleston Air Force Base, South Carolina, unloading Army personnel at the Tirana, Albania, airport.

## Pakistani Court Sentences Bhutto to 5 Years in Prison

By Celia Dugger  
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — A Pakistani court on Thursday convicted Benazir Bhutto — who has twice served as prime minister of Pakistan and twice been removed on corruption charges — for taking kickbacks while she was in office in the mid-1990s, sentenced her to five years in prison and barred her from holding political office.

Both Miss Bhutto, who was in London on Thursday, denied all the charges and said she would return to Pakistan next week to appeal the case to the Supreme Court.

She denounced the verdict as a politically motivated attempt by her arch-rival, the current prime minister, Nawaz Sharif, to destroy her. "I ran the government to the best of my honest

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But Miss Bhutto, who was in London on Thursday, denied all the charges and said she would return to Pakistan next week to appeal the case to the Supreme Court.

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**The Battle for Kosovo / A 'Two-Track' Tactic Suggested in European Capitals**

# German and French Plans on Kosovo Reflect Political Needs at Home

By John Vinocur  
*International Herald Tribune*

**PARIS** — After three weeks of air attacks on Yugoslavia, some of Europe's leadership is showing signs of restlessness, a desire to turn peace plans and diplomatic maneuvering into a mark of difference in a war that may have only just begun.

The resolve of NATO's European component to pursue the military campaign has not been called into question by either the European governments themselves or their American ally. And by almost every gauge, official alliance solidarity remains high.

But two plans, a German one for ending the fighting and a French one for the future administration of Kosovo, both discussed in the background of a European Union summit meeting on Wed-

nay, suggested how much Continental Europe wants to be seen talking about a resolution of the crisis — at the same time that some of its commentators are asking if the American-led bombing, described as a strategy gone wrong, can possibly stop a human rights disaster of tragic magnitude.

**NEWS ANALYSIS** The eagerness to talk about bombing pauses, greater Russian and United Nations Security Council involvement in trying to drive sense into Slobodan Milosevic and turning Kosovo into a temporary EU jurisdiction once peace is restored may reflect the political wisdom of governments wanting to head off a perception that they are doing little besides following the Americans' military lead. Their leaders could also be justifiably concerned that their constituencies' support may be narrower and

more fragile than the current reassuring poll results on support for the war indicate.

In inviting the UN secretary-general, Kofi Annan, to their meeting in Brussels, and by emphasizing Russia's role in seeking a solution, the Continental Europeans have also sought to stress for their public opinion that they were opening new avenues of exploration that went beyond NATO's closed circuits, and jogging the Americans into a more intensive search for a negotiated settlement.

Yet talking about what might be possible seemed a diversion to the other allied countries, too much chat too soon about ending a war that was nowhere near won.

It was regarded as a two-track tactic that raised uneven or misguided psychological expectations: thin hopes for a

way out, stacked against the real prospects of a harsher war.

Ironically, the notion of a bombing halt had aspects of a concession in advance, rather like the perceived American doctrine of no death and no ground war, so often described in Europe as a conceptual and strategic error of basic significance.

If the United States, by way of reac-  
tion, chose not to engage extensively in public beyond rejecting the halt, Prime Minister Tony Blair of Britain employed a tone that reflected more irritation.

After telling reporters that he had spoken to President Bill Clinton, he said Wednesday, "There is not going to be a halt to the NATO action until the demands we have set, which are humane and civilized demands, are met in full."

On Thursday, the problem with the German approach — talking about an end to the conflict without establishing the basis of a North Atlantic Treaty Organization victory — appeared, brightly silhouetted by skilled Russian diplomacy. Choosing what he wanted to hear, and perhaps what he thought Western European public opinion was waiting to be told, Viktor Chernomyrdin, Russia's envoy on Yugoslavia, said,

"What Germany is proposing — to stop all military action for at least 24 hours and look for a compromise — deserves attention."

Almost simultaneously in a speech before the Bundestag, Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder asserted that all the West's conditions for a Kosovo settlement would have to be accepted before a bombing halt, but that he was indeed ready to talk to Mr. Chernomyrdin.

What the West's conditions meant was another issue because the German proposal mentioned only the presence of an unspecified international force to maintain security in Kosovo after the eventual withdrawal of the Serbian Army and the police.

In contrast, Joe Lockhart, the White House spokesman, said Wednesday, "The U.S. position is that we believe only NATO is capable of providing the kind of command structure that we'd be comfortable with."

This aspect of an eventual settlement pointed toward an ultimate question for the alliance: Could its European members agree with the United States on a satisfactory definition of what constituted an unmistakable victory over the Milosevic regime?

For NATO's most fervent supporters, an unambiguous victory was regarded as the single acceptable outcome for the organization if its future is to be preserved as guarantor of security and human rights in Europe.

But the variations between what the United States and Europe could regard as victory were extensive. Alain Richard, the French defense minister, was asked twice Thursday on a French radio program if the only acceptable result of the conflict in Yugoslavia was victory.

The simple answer would have been yes.

Mr. Richard, slipping the question a first time, finally replied by saying ambiguously, "Everybody can lose."

To what extent governments in France and Germany could handle even wider military efforts without creating greater strains in the alliance was not clear.

A German policymaker, requesting anonymity, said that being engaged on the right side in a war did not make the issue simpler for the majority of people in Germany. He said the weekly newspaper *Die Zeit* seemed to have gotten it right this week in saying that Germans supported the Kosovo intervention, but lived with "exaggerated hopes that there will be peace talks soon and that Germany will return to normalcy."

While supporting the war effort, the German government of Social Democrats and Greens was obviously under pressure to uphold its component parties' traditional nonviolent and peace credentials. A peace plan seemed to come naturally to the government, but it would be much harder pressed if it had to legitimize an intensification in the bombings or involvement on the ground.

In France, where President Jacques Chirac and Prime Minister Lionel Jospin were active in defending attacks on the Belgrade regime, and successful for the time being in bringing public opinion to their side, there was central interest in maintaining some kind of French specificity in circumstances largely defined by the Americans.

The answer for now seemed to be in pressing for Russian and Security Council involvement in Kosovo discussions, so as not to allow NATO to become the vector of a political solution. As far as the Gaullist right wing was concerned,

Carlos Westendorp, has spearheaded the nonmilitary aspects of the Dayton peace agreement. It is responsible for finances, reconstruction, the return of refugees and institution building. Even there, the prospects for lasting success appear shaky, officials said.

The EU has financed the reconstruction or repair of thousands of housing units to encourage the resettlement of refugees and the internally displaced. But many of those homes remain unoccupied, either because people fear they lack security or because of a shortage of jobs. The task in Kosovo appears more daunting and becomes more complex as the conflict continues.

The EU has no immediate funds earmarked for the task. It has diverted 250 million euros intended for the reconstruction of Kosovo to aiding Macedonia and Albania in dealing with a tidal wave of human misery.

## BALKANS: Destabilizing the Region

Continued from Page 1

the region, respect of borders and democracy."

He and other Western officials agree, however, that the longer the bombing continues, the more difficult it will be for peacekeeping forces in Bosnia to hold back Serb radicals and for the government in Montenegro to escape a coup attempt that could spark a civil war.

The bombing has halted efforts to rebuild infrastructure or return Bosnians who fled the war to their old homes. Hundreds of Westerners have evacuated Republika Srpska, as the Bosnian Serbs of Bosnia is known. Mr. Westendorp has ordered the elected Serbian assembly not to meet until the Kosovo war is over.

"What I am doing is freezing the situation," he said Wednesday in Sarajevo. "The hard-liners are constantly harassing the moderates. It would do a lot of harm to have the assembly meet."

The West has the most control in Bosnia. There, NATO peacekeepers are heavily armed and have more than three years' experience dealing with the terrain and managing the anger of Bosnian Serbs. After the air strikes began on March 24, General Wilcocks ordered a ban on the training and movement of local armies across Bosnia. Peacekeeping troops have been ordered to wear body armor in the field at all times and not to travel in groups of less than three.

In the week after the bombing began, there was a sharp increase in Serbian attacks on peacekeeping troops, including several incidents when hand grenades were thrown from moving cars. General Wilcocks would not say how many incidents there had been, only that they had subsided somewhat in the past week. No troops have been injured, he said.

The general said that forces in Bosnia "have nothing to do with NATO." But the credibility of that distinction took a severe blow on April 3, when peacekeeping troops whose nationality has not been disclosed, acting on orders from Washington, blew up a stretch of railroad in Bosnia that connects Belgrade with Montenegro. Western diplomats in Sarajevo said the action had been ordered because of information that a trainload of armed Serbian paramilitary forces was headed to Montenegro to make trouble for the pro-Western government there.

The destruction of the tracks, during which the troops shot and killed a guard who fired at them, gave Serbian na-

tionalists in Bosnia a reason to argue that their country was being occupied by the same forces that are bombing Serbia.

The bombing also exacerbated an already severe political crisis in Republika Srpska. In March, Mr. Westendorp in effect dismissed the republic's elected president, Nikola Poplasen, a radical nationalist who had refused for months to work with the moderate prime minister.

On that same day, an arbitrator in Vienna denied the Serbs exclusive control of Brcko, a city that connects two parts of their territory. Many Bosnian Serbs regard the city as an essential link for the survival of Republika Srpska.

The bombing, then, was seen as part of a triple whammy by the West against Serbs and has sharply raised the risks of violence, said Bryan Hopkinson, director of the Sarajevo-based Bosnia project of the International Crisis Group, a research organization funded by European governments and Western foundations.

"A worst," he wrote in a report last week, "the capacity might soon exist to mount an armed secessionist movement, at least for that part of Republika Srpska east of Brcko, perhaps using paramilitaries so that the political instigators would not be directly implicated." But Mr. Hopkinson, a former British ambassador to Bosnia-Herzegovina, said that any secessionist movement would be easily handled by peacekeepers.

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Some of 161 ethnic Albanian refugees arriving Thursday at Vienna's Schwechat airport from Skopje, Macedonia.

## EU's Daunting Roadmap to Kosovo Peace: Bosnia

By Barry James  
*International Herald Tribune*

**BRUSSELS** — European leaders, who have offered to set up a civil government in Kosovo in any future peace settlement, said Thursday that any such administration would draw heavily on the EU's experience in running Bosnia-Herzegovina under the terms of the Dayton Peace Agreement.

But the Kosovo problem would be even more daunting than in Bosnia, where officials say the peace settlement still is fragile and artificial and could take another 20 years to consolidate. Kosovo would also require more resources than the EU has poured into Bosnian reconstruction, which includes the services of about 600 staff members and an investment of about 700 million euros (\$750 million).

The EU has not even begun to total up the cost of reconstruction in Kosovo, according to Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder of Germany. But anything

that surely be less than a continuation of the war, he said.

At a summit meeting Wednesday night in Brussels, the EU called for Kosovo to be placed under an "international interim administration" backed by a UN Security Council resolution. Until now, EU leaders have been reluctant to support independence for Kosovo, for fear this would destabilize the region. Under the proposed arrangement, the province would remain an integral part of the federal republic of Yugoslavia, but the leaders recognized that the hundreds of thousands of ethnic Albanians who have been driven out of their homes in the past three weeks are unlikely to accept direct rule by Belgrade again.

While the leaders said the EU would be willing to establish a civil administration, they also called for the creation of a police force that reflected the composition of the population of Kosovo, the holding of fair and free elections and the deployment of international military

forces that would guarantee protection to the entire population.

The European Commission, the EU's executive body, has done some advanced thinking about bringing countries into the region into a web of economic and political partnerships. But lacking political will and cash from member governments, these plans are largely moot.

It was only three weeks ago that the leaders decided on an internal budget arrangement that would enable the EU to proceed with enlarging in Eastern and Central Europe by admitting Estonia, Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovenia, as well as Cyprus to full membership. Five other Eastern European countries await membership at a later stage, but outside these concentric circles, a number of nations ranging from Ukraine to Macedonia have been left dangling in a kind of post-Communist limbo.

The challenge for the EU now, officials said, is how to bring the outsiders into a closer partnership, with the prospect, admittedly distant, of eventual membership. In summarizing the de-

liberations at the summit meeting, Mr. Schroeder said the Balkan countries would be given the opportunity of "increasing rapprochement" to the EU.

In Bosnia-Herzegovina, the EU administration headed by a special envoy, Carlos Westendorp, has spearheaded the nonmilitary aspects of the Dayton peace agreement. It is responsible for finances, reconstruction, the return of refugees and institution building. Even there, the prospects for lasting success appear shaky, officials said.

The EU has financed the reconstruction or repair of thousands of housing units to encourage the resettlement of refugees and the internally displaced. But many of those homes remain unoccupied, either because people fear they lack security or because of a shortage of jobs. The task in Kosovo appears more daunting and becomes more complex as the conflict continues.

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## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Rio Beaches Closed to Swimmers

**RIO DE JANEIRO** (Reuters) — Two of the world's most celebrated beaches, Copacabana and Ipanema, have been declared no-swim zones for a month because there could be raw sewage in the surf.

A pipeline that usually carries the city's sewage 4.3 kilometers (2.7 miles) out to sea began leaking in January and has been shut for repairs. Officials said repairs should be completed in two weeks.

In the meantime, sewage is being dumped from outlets much closer to the beach and visitors have been warned to stay out of the water all along the Rio coast.

**Libya Sends Post-Embargo Flight**

**AMMAN** (AFP) — The first commercial Libyan Arab Airlines flight landed at Amman's international airport Wednesday, following the suspension of a seven-year air and arms embargo on Tripoli, Jordanian officials said.

Jordan's national carrier, Royal Jordanian, will resume regular flights to Tripoli next week, said the director of the airline, Nader Dhababi. In 1967, he said, he was a pilot for Vice-President Hubert Humphrey. In 1970 he joined Pan Am and moved to St. Tropez, France. In 1974 his book *To the Good Long Life: What We Know About Growing Old* was published by Universe Books. He is survived by his wife of 50 years.

**DEATH NOTICE**

Moritz Pauer — journalist, author, and book editor — died of a stroke at a hospital in Nice, France, on April 3rd. A staff writer for the *Anti-Defamation League* for a number of years, Pauer was dedicated to the fight for civil rights. His first book, *Freedom and Justice*, was published by Praeger in 1953 and co-edited by Prager in 1954 and co-published by Praeger in 1955. In 1966 he became Vice-President and Editorial Director at Praeger Publishers. In 1967 he worked as a speechwriter for Vice-President Hubert Humphrey. In 1970 he joined Pan Am and moved to St. Tropez, France. In 1974 his book *To the Good Long Life: What We Know About Growing Old* was published by Universe Books. He is survived by his wife of 50 years.

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*at H* The Battle for Kosovo / We're All Collateral Damage From NATO's Bombs

## Yugoslavia Fights Two Wars: One With NATO and One With Itself

By Michael Dobbs  
*Washington Post Service*

**BELGRADE** — There are two wars going on in Yugoslavia, a senior politician here said, lowering his voice. One is the war against the "foreign aggressor." The other is "a war within the country" over what kind of Yugoslavia will emerge from the debris of NATO bombs and cruise missiles.

In public, political leaders and intellectuals across a wide range of ideology have spoken with one voice in condemning a NATO bombing campaign designed to force the Serb-led Yugoslav government to accept a U.S.-drafted settlement for Kosovo — a province of Serbia, Yugoslavia's dominant republic.

Beneath the surface, however, it is not difficult to find signs of intense maneuvering and sharp differences among independent-minded politicians and members of President Slobodan Milosevic's government. Much of the debate has revolved around ties between Yugoslavia and the outside world and on whether the country should retreat into a nationalist cocoon. The question,

one official said, is whether Yugoslavia will "become a gulag after the war, or will we be more or less a normal country."

The power struggle is being played out in a debate over the fate of three American servicemen captured last month on the Yugoslav-Macedonian border, the presence of foreign journalists in the country during the war and in a continuing battle for control of what remains of the independent news media here.

A funeral was held Wednesday for one of the country's most prominent independent journalists, Slavko Curuvija, who was gunned down Sunday outside his home in the center of Belgrade, just days after being accused in the official news media of supporting the NATO bombing campaign.

Mr. Milosevic holds virtually all the reins of power through his control of both Yugoslav and Serbian security forces, the media and a huge majority in Parliament. He is flanked, however, by political leaders of vastly disparate and sometimes conflicting views — extreme Serbian nationalists, such as the Radical Party leader Vojislav Seselj, and more moderate figures, such as Vuk Draskovic, a former opposition leader who

joined the government in January. Mr. Seselj and Mr. Draskovic are deputy prime ministers.

A simmering feud within the government burst into the open this week, with Mr. Draskovic accusing his opponents of wanting "to build communism for a second time" on the country's "shattered ruins." Although he stopped short of calling for acceptance of NATO's terms for ending the Kosovo conflict, Mr. Draskovic said Yugoslavia had already won a moral victory and could not hope to inflict a military defeat on the U.S.-led alliance.

Mr. Seselj seized on Mr. Draskovic's remarks to accuse his longtime rival of defeatism and to brand him "a traitor."

The deputy prime ministers also have been at odds over the issue of whether to permit foreign journalists to remain in Yugoslavia. The Serbian Information Ministry, which is controlled by Mr. Seselj's party, issued an expulsion order for foreign journalists the day after the bombing began; the Yugoslav Information Ministry, which is in the hands of Mr. Draskovic's party, the Serbian Renewal Movement, immediately countermanded the order.

While Mr. Draskovic has suggested that the captured American servicemen could be released as a goodwill gesture to the United States, Mr. Seselj has publicly ruled out any such possibility and called for the soldiers to be tried as spies.

Despite their high-profiles, Mr. Draskovic and Mr. Seselj have little direct authority within the political power structure. In effect, they serve as surrogates for an ongoing debate within the inner circle around President Milosevic, enabling him to choose at any time between two diverging political paths.

By retaining the two men in the government, Mr. Milosevic is able to keep his political opponents constantly off-balance and present himself as a compromise figure. Despite his authoritarian ways, his power rests on the willingness of the voters to support him. His Serbian Socialist Party has won a series of relatively democratic elections over the past 10 years.

It is widely agreed here that Mr. Milosevic's power has only been strengthened by the NATO attacks. "NATO started an action to take power out of his hands, but after two weeks he has more power than he started off with," said Zoran

Djindic, leader of the pro-Western Democratic Party.

A reasonably accurate picture of the state of public opinion here is provided by the distribution of seats in the Yugoslav Parliament after elections last year. Mr. Milosevic's party and its political ally, the Yugoslav United Left, led by Mr. Milosevic's wife, Mirela Markovic, hold 103 seats. Mr. Seselj's party has 81 seats and Mr. Draskovic's 45. The Democratic Party boycotted the elections as a protest against what it said were unfair ground rules.

Milan Bozic, a supporter of Mr. Draskovic and deputy mayor of Belgrade, estimated that the bombings had probably reduced the ranks of democracy forces here from about 30 percent of the population to less than 20 percent. "The Democratic Party has no future anymore; they don't exist," he said.

"When this is all over," Mr. Djindic lamented, "Kosovo will no longer be an important political issue, but we will have hunger and social unrest. That will not be very good grounds for democracy. We could turn into a European Iraq, destabilizing to the whole region."

### Tears Mingle With Wariness As 1,000 Mourn Slain Journalist

By Steven Erlanger  
*New York Times Service*

**BELGRADE** — About 1,000 people came out to bury Slavko Curuvija, an independent publisher who was assassinated this week. As air raid sirens sounded their own peculiar dirge through the lime and chestnut trees, his mourners tried to take courage from one another's public presence — their refusal to be intimidated in a troubled time.

Tears were mixed with wariness, as many of those who went Wednesday to Novo Groblje, Belgrade's main cemetery, quietly wondered if the killing of Mr. Curuvija would be the last.

"This was a political killing, aimed at independent journalism," said Zoran Djindic, the leader of the opposition Democratic Party. "But it was also aimed at spreading fear across democratic Serbia."

Mr. Curuvija, the publisher of the daily newspaper Dnevni Telegraf and the biweekly magazine Evropskij, was killed in front of his apartment building on Orthodox Easter Sunday as he was returning from lunch with Branka Prpa, a well-known historian.

Two men in black leather jackets shot him in the back, pistol-whipped Miss Prpa, and then, as he lay face down on the ground, shot him again in the head.

Mr. Curuvija, 50, was under a suspended five-month prison sentence for violating Serbia's draconian press law, passed in October, and the state tele-



Yugoslav anti-aircraft fire lighting up the night sky over Belgrade during a NATO raid on industrial targets.

vision and the tabloid Politika Express falsely accused him of favoring NATO's bombing of Serbia. The tabloid quoted Mirela Markovic, the wife of President Slobodan Milosevic, as saying that "the owner of a Belgrade daily newspaper said he supports the United States in its desire to bomb Serbia." The writer of the article then continued, "This is, of course, Slavko Curuvija."

"These commentaries were like a death sentence," a senior Serb journalist said at the funeral. Mr. Curuvija, who had become a man of means, was once close to Miss Markovic. But he took his publications down an increasingly independent, serious and outspoken path.

Vukan Matic, editor-in-chief of the once-independent radio station B92 —

taken over last week by the government — said Mr. Curuvija's slaying "was meant to be an example to anyone who intended to take the same road."

Mr. Matic said he believed that the killing would boomerang, reminding Serbs that free speech can be easily lost. But the true effects can be only when NATO's bombing stops, he said, because it is almost impossible to criticize the Milosevic government while it is defending the country from outside aggression.

"We're all collateral damage from NATO's bombs — Curuvija, B92, the democrats," said another senior editor at B92. Mr. Curuvija himself, before he died, spoke against the bombing and bemoaned the inability of democrats and dissidents to speak out during what he

called "this war fever."

"I was concerned that many people would be too afraid to come to the funeral," said Aleksandar Joksimovic, an official of the Democratic Party. "It's a horrible, tragic moment, but I'm glad people were not afraid to show their disgust at such brutality. 'We are against the bombs, of course,' she added. "But Serbs must be united against the aggression, not fighting one another."

After the burial, a senior Serbian journalist noted that few of the mourners were wearing the target logo worn at anti-NATO rallies. "This is normal Belgrade," he said, gesturing to the crowd. "In a way, this is a funeral for normal Belgrade." But he, too, mournfully, asked a reporter not to print his name.

### Detritus of a Tragedy

#### Nightmarish Scene Along Serbian Road Reveals Shattered Remains of Convoy

By Steve Erlanger  
*New York Times Service*

**ZRZE, Serbia** — Along an 11-kilometer stretch of the Djakovica-Prizren road in southwestern Kosovo, about a dozen blackened corpses lay Thursday for journalists to see, 24 hours after a NATO air attack that clearly went very wrong.

They were evidence, Yugoslav authorities said here Thursday, of a "criminal NATO attack" on a long column of ethnic Albanian refugees in which 72 people died and several dozen were injured.

Along the road, which was lined with burned houses of ethnic Albanians, were four separate sites of devastation, with blasted tractors and burned cars riddled with holes.

The vehicles were surrounded by the detritus of these sorrowful lives, pushed and pulled from one spot to another by the vicious civil war here and then ended by a sudden and apparently mistaken attack from the sky.

There were fragments of NATO munitions all over the stretch of road, including a plate marked MK-82, a large American bomb.

Yugoslav authorities and refugees made available to reporters insisted there were no police or military vehicles or escorts with the refugees when the attack happened.

At the same time it was not inconceivable that the refugees were being used to shield other movements by the security forces, since some refugees said they had had a police escort at least part of the way.

And it is undeniable, from these same refugee accounts, that they were traveling away from their homes in Molic, close to the Albanian border, seeking safety — not returning home as Yugoslav authorities insist.

### CONVOY: Mistake Hurts NATO's Image

Continued from Page 1

human beings," Mr. Cohen said, according to new agencies.

[He said it was still unclear whether Serb forces were "intermingled with the civilians that they were flushing out or forcing out of Kosovo itself." He reiterated that allied forces "go to extraordinary lengths" to avoid harming civilians. Responding to accusations from Belgrade of a deliberate massacre, Mr. Cohen said it was President Slobodan Milosevic's forces that had forced more than a million people from their homes and carried out random slaughter of Kosovo's ethnic Albanians.

[He said: "For him to talk in terms of atrocities when in fact he has caused the displacement and the refugee status of in excess of a million people, where he has sent in 40,000 of his military, paramilitary, police, hooded things to savagely kill and slaughter at random and on a wholesale basis these innocent people, for him to talk about atrocities when an error occurred on the part of someone trying to carry out a mission to save their lives, I think is one of the most grotesque statements that I could conceive of."]

[Other Allied leaders and NATO officials also harshly criticized the Yugoslav government for continuing to move ethnic Albanians out of their homes and then expressing outrage over the NATO bombing. "How now they produce crocodile tears?" Britain's foreign minister, Robin Cook, asked acidly.

Losing the information war is a prime concern in Brussels. For several weeks, NATO has been sustained by moral outrage over enraged refugees on the run from slaughter. Support for the allied assault is high in most Western countries. But recent days delivered a double whammy of adverse images: 10 civilians killed in a passenger train bombed by NATO and the tractor convoy bombing Wednesday.

NATO is learning painfully that the bombing of Kosovo is comparable to neither the campaigns in Bosnia nor the seven-week air assault on Iraq during the Gulf War, both much studied in advance of Operation Allied Force. Yugoslavia presents far greater topographical problems and worse weather.

Kosovo is not the desert of Iraq, with flat terrain, only military operating and perfect blue skies," Mr. Sheen said.

NATO hopes the problem of hitting civilian targets or missing the mark on military objectives will be solved when air reinforcements arrive in the coming days of 300 jets requested by General Wesley Clark, the Allied Force commander.

The added planes, which include infrared refueling, will permit jet bombers to stay for longer periods over Kosovo and Serbia on the hunt for targets. The repeated passes of the F-16 pilot Wednesday were an example of a tactic NATO hopes to use more often.

"We want planes all the time. The F-16 pilot was up long enough to spot a target," a NATO diplomat said. "Unfortunately, it was the wrong kind."

### Helped by His Foes' Ineptitude, Yeltsin Rises Again

By Celestine Bohlen  
*New York Times Service*

**MOSCOW** — Just a week ago, things were looking dire for President Boris Yeltsin: The Communist opposition had set a date for his impeachment; a fast-moving corruption inquiry was knocking on the gates of the Kremlin; itself; NATO's bombs over Yugoslavia threatened to damage not only Russia's relations with the West but also the tenets of the country's fragile democracy.

It was then that Mr. Yeltsin, always at his best when things could not be worse, returned to the fray.

Back in the Kremlin after a long convalescence, the 68-year-old president held a series of meetings, railed a few sabers, floated a few rumors and dropped a few hints, all intended to prove once again that for all his physical and political weaknesses, he is still the boss.

It may be only a passing victory, but Mr. Yeltsin's opponents seem to have been disarmed. The impeachment drive has been slowed, if not stalled. The corruption inquiry looks to be headed for

an impasse, as top Russian politicians, after heavy wooing by the Kremlin, back away from their support for Yuri Skuratov, the prosecutor under fire for having been enlisted by anti-Yeltsin forces.

And so far Mr. Yeltsin seems to have avoided the tiger of Russia's anti-Western mood long enough to stay ahead of his opponents.

"It is not that he is such a brilliant chess player," said Leonid Radzitsky, a political commentator for the newspaper Sredovaya. "It is just that it's easy to win when your opponents can't tell the difference between a pawn and a knight."

As a lame-duck president with one year left in his term, Mr. Yeltsin these days is not looking to stage a comeback. His popularity ratings are so low he probably couldn't be elected the city council in Yekaterinburg, his hometown. But he is intent on keeping power — always the name of the game in Russian politics — and in so doing has emerged again as the key defender of Russia's hard-won democratic reforms.

Continued from Page 1

forces" and eventually would defeat the Serbs.

Even one of the most vocal critics of the NATO operation, Senator James Inhofe, an Oklahoma Republican, said he was certain that there was no escaping a prolonged conflict. He argued that the ethnic Albanian insurgents were as violent as the Serbian forces and that the United States risked being bogged down in a war with no easy end.

"I'm going to do everything I can to stop us from getting into a protracted war," he said. "I'm going to lose. It's going to happen."

Mr. Cohen replied that the Kosovo Liberation Army "doesn't qualify as any kind of choirboy circle," but added that there was "no real moral equivalency" between what the rebels had done and what the Serbian forces have done.

But both defense officials said that NATO had no plans for a ground war with its own troops and expected the air war to succeed. Air attacks have eliminated Yugoslavia's capacity to refine oil and halved its ability to produce ammunition. Mr. Cohen said, adding that the Yugoslav military was starting to defect and Serbian men were fleeing Belgrade to avoid military service.

In Europe, analysts and officials said that, to some extent, the German peace initiative was designed to sustain public support for the NATO campaign for as long as it takes to produce a military outcome. Britain, publicly, the most

"He is not a charismatic leader any more, to put it mildly," said Otto Latsis, a veteran political commentator, "and there is great popular resentment against him. But it is clear that we need to hold on to Yeltsin as long as possible so as not to allow these other fools to take his place."

Like many liberals, Mr. Latsis saw his faith in his president severely damaged by the war in Chechnya. For others, the Yeltsin era will be blighted forever by the rampant corruption and abuses of power openly tolerated by the Kremlin in the past seven years.

But in recent statements, Mr. Yeltsin has again confirmed his credentials as a democrat, ruling out the abolition of direct elections of Russia's regional governors and a ban on the Communist Party, and defending — as he always has — the freedom of Russia's unruly press.

Still, after the country's financial collapse last summer, a majority of Russians are just plain bitter — bitter about being poor and now, after NATO's show of strength in the Balkans, bitter about being weak.

The friction between Mr. Primakov and Mr. Yeltsin is an open secret after Mr. Yeltsin stated publicly last week that his prime minister was "useless" — for going. "Later, we will see," he said, raising the specter of yet another government shuffle.

"They were really only one word away from agreement," the German official said, explaining that the Russians objected to a "military" international presence to supervise postwar Kosovo.

Bonn hopes to convince the Yeltsin government that it can only lose international prestige if it continues to oppose NATO as the alliance crushes Mr. Milosevic.

Once the military retreat from Kosovo began, according to the German proposal, NATO would watch developments on a day-by-day basis, prolonging the truce only if the withdrawal continued.

The details of a postwar Kosovo would be left up to subsequent discussions.

The alliance has five demands: a verifiable stop to all military action and the immediate ending of violence; withdrawal from Kosovo of the military, police and paramilitary forces; unconditional and safe return of all refugees;

agreement to negotiate on a new status for Kosovo and acceptance of an international military presence in Kosovo.

that Mr. Chemomyrdin had worked on U.S.-Russia cooperation for several years with Vice President Al Gore.

Bonn's peace proposals apparently were close to language used by Madeleine Albright, the U.S. secretary of state, in her meeting Tuesday in Oslo with Igor Ivanov, the Russian foreign minister.

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The alliance has five demands: a verifiable stop to

# Anwar's Wife Faces A Daunting Crusade

**She Becomes Field Commander of Opposition**

By Mark Landler  
New York Times Service

KUALA LUMPUR — For 75 days, she sat in the gallery of an austere courtroom here, bearing silent witness to the trial of her husband, Anwar Ibrahim, the dismissed deputy prime minister of Malaysia.

On Wednesday, Mr. Anwar was found guilty of corruption and sentenced to six years in prison. Now suddenly his wife, Azizah Ismail, has been thrust into the center of a gathering political storm.

"When Anwar was arrested, I realized I had to do something," she said in an interview here the morning after the verdict on her husband's verdict rocked this Southeast Asian country. "If not, he would just fade away."

So the gentle, 46-year-old ophthalmologist formed a political party to topple the man who has led Malaysia for 18 years. Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad. Unlike her husband, she is not a born politician. On some days, she confides, the crusade seems a crushing burden.

"There are times when the stress is unbearable," she said, as her suburban home echoed with the sounds of aides chatting on cellular phones and two small children scampering to peer at their mother.

"I have to head this party, my husband is behind bars, I have children at home," she said weary. "But there is this tremendous, overwhelming support from the people, and I think, 'I can't let them down.'"

Mr. Anwar's harsh sentence has uncorked a fresh burst of anger in Malaysia, which has been roiled by anti-government protests ever since its former No. 2 official was charged with corruption and sex crimes in September. Several hundred students protested in Kuala Lumpur on Thursday, burning the flag of Malaysia's governing coalition and clashing with red-helmeted riot troops.

The unrest came after the police and thousands of protesters battled Wednesday on the streets of the old city.

Mr. Anwar, 51, has vowed to lead a campaign from his prison cell to topple the Mahathir government. But with his wife allowed to see him only once a month, he must rely on her to be his proxy and field commander of the campaign against his former boss and mentor.

Like Corazon Aquino in the Philippines, Mrs. Azizah could be a pivotal player in her country's future.

It is a daunting task. Mr. Mahathir's governing coalition has two-thirds of the seats in Parliament.

And though many people here were outraged by Mr. Anwar's trial, Mr. Mahathir, 73, still commands respect among Malaysians. Many credit him with turning this former British colony — with its mix of Malays, ethnic Chinese, and Indians — into a modern, harmonious country.

"Moral outrage does not translate into electoral victory," said K.S. Jomo, a political economist at the University of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur. "It will be an uphill battle for Azizah and company."

Even Mrs. Azizah acknowledged that before her, husband's downfall, she rarely questioned the political culture

propagated by Mr. Mahathir. In fact, Mr. Anwar was a prime beneficiary of that system — a Muslim student leader who rose rapidly in the party and government as the prime minister's protégé.

"The system worked," she said. "But now the flaws are so much that you have to change things."

As she prepares for parliamentary elections, which will be held before June 2000, Mrs. Azizah is touring the country with a one-word message: justice — for her husband, and for Malaysia's dispossessed, who have suffered through a deep recession brought on by the collapse in Asian currencies.

Political analysts said her best chance for victory was to stitch together a coalition of opposition parties, including the Democratic Party, which is supported by the ethnic Chinese, and fundamentalist Islamic parties.

Her status as Mr. Anwar's wife cuts both ways with the politically ascendant Muslims.

At a mosque frequented by young supporters of Mr. Anwar, some said his wife was indispensable as the living symbol of their imprisoned leader. But Mohd Fadil, 32, who designs oil equipment, said, "I can't see her as prime minister. In a Muslim culture, we would choose a man."

Still, some analysts said Mr. Mahathir was more vulnerable now than at any time in his tenure — both because of the fierce reaction to the verdict and because of his health. He was just released from the hospital after a lung infection.

Mrs. Azizah looking over a newspaper article Thursday about the prison sentence handed to her husband, Anwar Ibrahim, the former deputy prime minister.

## Fate of Vajpayee Government Debated by Indian Parliament

By Pamela Constable  
Washington Post Service

than 13 months in power. Legislators are expected to vote Saturday.

Political analysts here give a slight edge to Mr. Vajpayee's chances of survival, especially given the disarray and open animosity among his opponents.

The prime minister, who heads the Hindu nationalist Bharatiya Janata Party, will need about 270 of 543 votes in the lower house to prevail. At the moment he can officially count on only 256.

But it remained unclear what side several crucial small parties would take, especially the group that rivals Miss Jayaram in her home state of Tamil Nadu. For her part, the larger-than-life politician, holding court this week in a New Delhi hotel suite, appeared supremely confident of victory.

"I can assure you, this government will fall on Saturday," she told reporters after meeting with Mrs. Gandhi. "After that, things will begin to happen at lightning speed."

But the talks between the two key opposition figures, intended to explore options for an alternative government, appeared to have yielded few results.

In Parliament, legislators argued with flourish, passion and frequent humorous asides over the successes and failures of Mr. Vajpayee's rule, while the prime minister and his aides listened, with alternating amusement and discomfort, through long hours of debate.

## Pakistan Test Expands Race

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Pakistan on Thursday tested a second nuclear-capable missile, increasing the stakes in the arms race with India.

This missile was the Shaheen-1, the first in a new series of surface-to-surface missiles, military and government officials said. The missile's range of 725 kilometers (450 miles) was considerably less than the Ghauri-2 ballistic missile tested by Pakistan on Wednesday.

These flight tests have strengthened national security and will help in maintaining a strategic balance in South Asia, said a Foreign Ministry statement issued after the test.

India said there was no cause for concern and that there was no violation of a new agreement designed to improve relations between the two countries.

"They are doing it on the basis of their security concerns," Defense Minister George Fernandes said. "There is no violation of the Lahore declaration."

India and Pakistan pledged to improve ties and to inform each other about the testing of ballistic missiles under a declaration signed during Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee's goodwill bus trip to Lahore in February. (AP, AFP, Reuters)

## JAPAN: Deep in Debt, Brother Kills Brother

Continued from Page 1

late in the evening, every day, all the time, and my grandfather changed his mind about his sons," Shigeru said. "He began placing a lot of faith in my father and less in Kogenori."

His grandfather was not the only one impressed by Satomi Ishimura's business sense. Shigeru, who is Mr. Ishimura's eldest son, remembers bankers urging his father to expand. And he did, opening a second factory in 1989 and a third in 1991.

"My father made some money and was a bit of a success," Shigeru said. "He owned three plants and the real estate underneath them, and he had a nice family and a good life."

But by the time the third factory was completed in 1991, Japan's economic miracle had gone bust, and Kogenori's business shrank and wobbled.

Satomi Ishimura tried to sell the land under his factories to pay his debts, but land prices had collapsed. And bankers that once were so eager to lend him money now wanted to be repaid.

Shigeru Ishimura and his mother still have trouble believing the business failed.

Instead, they say that Kogenori deliberately ruined the business so that he could reap the profits that can be made from liquidation. That betrayal, they believe, drove Satomi to madness and murder.

Not so, counters Shinsuke Ishimura, Kogenori's only son. "I don't know what Shigeru told you, but we were indignant at the one-sided stories that ran in the local press that described my father as a bad guy who tried to take over the company," he said.

He declined, however, any further discussion of the matter.

But Shigeru Ishimura, his mother and their lawyers insist that Kogenori was a small-time gangster affiliated with one of the many yakuza, or organized crime families, that rule the underground economy. They say he made his living by working his way into struggling businesses and milking them to death.

"My uncle was quite good at making money out of bankruptcies," Shigeru said. "He would find a company on the brink of failure and convince the owners that they could make 1 billion or 2 billion yen by putting their company in bankruptcy."

Until a year or two ago, Kogenori and Satomi had maintained a rather distant relationship. Then Kogenori suffered a heart attack in late 1996 and ended up in the hospital, and Satomi paid some of the expenses, according to Shigeru.

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## BRIEFLY

### China Bars Dissidents From Sensitive Grave Site

sponsibility for their companies' failures and that it was an idea he should consider.

As the company's situation worsened, Shigeru's uncle convinced his father to write promissory notes to himself in the company's name that would allow him to get cash on a short-term basis.

To cash in some of the notes, they had to go to the black market, where they paid more than half of the face value in fees, and then the uncle also demanded a fee, according to Shigeru and his mother.

As it became clear that Kogenori was headed for bankruptcy, Satomi Ishimura's mental state plummeted.

In the middle of July, Mrs. Ishimura insisted that her husband go to the hospital. "He wasn't my husband anymore," she said.

Mr. Ishimura began taking tranquilizers and sleeping pills and seemed to stabilize.

On Aug. 5, the company defaulted on one of its promissory notes, a situation that often precipitates bankruptcy in Japan.

Mr. Ishimura and his brother quarreled over whether the company should be liquidated to raise cash or whether, as Mr. Ishimura wanted, it should pursue a court-administered bankruptcy.

That night, Mrs. Ishimura and her husband fled to a house they had rented in a nearby suburb to escape their creditors. She had bought a knife at her husband's instruction, and he brought it along.

"He said to me, 'Let's commit suicide together, please die with me,'" Mrs. Ishimura said, her eyes filling with tears at the memory.

"I accepted his request and was committed to die with him."

"I had to change my mind after looking at my children faces," she said after a pause. "If my children lost us, my brother-in-law would be able to ruin our whole family."

She convinced her husband not to kill himself, and they returned to their home next to the company's factory just outside Osaka.

On Aug. 9, Mr. Ishimura met with Kogenori for the first time since the bankruptcy. Satomi Ishimura returned home agitated. "I could see immediately that he was in a very bad state," Mrs. Ishimura said. "I thought he had gone mad."

The family rushed Mr. Ishimura to a psychiatric hospital, where he was given medication to sedate him.

Midmorning on Sept. 16, the phone rang at Shigeru's house, where the family was then staying. It was Kogenori. After hanging up, Mr. Ishimura insisted on going to the office to meet his brother.

Keiko, Satomi's daughter, drove him there and went to the bank. She had just finished there when her mobile phone rang. It was her brother Shigeru, telling her that her father had killed his uncle.

In the following months, the Ishimura family has regrouped. Mr. Ishimura's defense has eaten up any money that materialized from the bankruptcy. The whole family is living together in Shigeru's tiny house on a narrow street of an Osaka suburb.

In a recent letter to his wife, Mr. Ishimura wrote of his brother: "His promises for arranging loans were all fake. It is a very stupid story, but as president, I had a responsibility to rehabilitate my company for my family, the bank and my employees."

"It was for that reason that I let my brother in. That was the stupidest mistake of my life."

## BHUTTO: Sentenced to 5 Years

Continued from Page 1

ability." Miss Bhutto told the BBC. "And I did it for nothing but acknowledgement and love."

The two Lahore High Court judges who convicted her were serving on a special bench in Rawalpindi. It was one of those that was established to try corruption cases quickly under the so-called Accountability Act that Mr. Sharif proposed and Parliament adopted in 1997.

Mr. Sharif subsequently appointed Saifur-Rehman, a senator, to head the anti-corruption Accountability Bureau that investigated the case.

Mr. Sharif, an industrialist who has alternated as prime minister with Miss Bhutto over the past decade, has himself faced corruption charges including allegations that he took millions of dollars in unsecured loans from state-owned banks for his family's steel concerns and then defaulted on the loans.

Pakistan is renowned for public corruption. Miss Bhutto's husband, Mr. Zardari, became known in Pakistan as "Mr. 10 Percent" for his role as an intermediary in government deals. He amassed great wealth while his wife was in office, buying sumptuous jewels and a lavish estate in England with his wife's gains, prosecutors say. He has been imprisoned since 1996 on charges of murdering Miss Bhutto's brother.

Miss Bhutto and Mr. Zardari were indicted six months ago on the charges of accepting kickbacks from the Swiss company, Societe Generale de Surveillance. The evidence used against them was gathered by Swiss investigators and Pakistan's Ehtesab, or Accountability, Bureau.

"The scheme of things contrived by the corrupt couple was so systematic and highly intriguing that it made the job of the Ehtesab Bureau very difficult," the bureau said in its statement. "The couple set up a number of offshore companies. They put up front men. The amount of commissions and kickbacks was channeled through the offshore companies to the Swiss accounts."

The government ostensibly hired the Swiss company to clean up the corrupted system for collecting customs duties on imports.



DO YOU LIVE IN FRANCE?

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SEAT OF ENGLISH

## THE AMERICAS

**Balkan War Blows Out a Few Candles on NATO's 50th Birthday Cake**

By Thomas W. Lippman  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — The air war raging in the Balkans has altered in ways substantive and ceremonial a summit conference planned next week to mark the 50th anniversary of the North Atlantic Alliance.

Key decisions have been put off about the alliance's future and that of its military grouping, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and celebratory events that might have appeared unseemly while NATO planes are raining destruction on Yugoslavia have been scrapped.

The conflict in Kosovo has preempted one of the major decisions that was to have been made at the summit: Whether and under what circumstances the alliance would go into combat outside the territory of its 19 members.

The alliance also has decided to postpone any decisions about new members, partly to avoid further tensions with Russia, a strong opponent

of the air war against Yugoslavia and of NATO expansion.

And while the summit's final documents will contain modest new initiatives on combating proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and training military forces for new missions, these long-term programs are likely to be overshadowed by the Kosovo air war. It is the first real test of the alliance's cohesion and determination in a military crisis.

The most visible impact of the Kosovo conflict on the summit meeting will be in the social and symbolic events.

There will be no black ties at White House dinners for the 42 visiting heads of state, for example, nor will there be any big-name entertainers. There will not be a flyover by military jets, nor will a big-name television journalist be enlisted as master of ceremonies for the "commemorative event" April 23.

White House officials insist that they never considered inviting Barbra Streisand to partic-

ipate or Celine Dion or any other show business celebrities whose appearances were supposedly scheduled.

But they acknowledged that events that would have had triumphal or celebratory themes have been modified into working meetings, focusing on the Balkans crisis and the future conduct of the air war.

The theoretical gala would have been terrific," Undersecretary of State Thomas Pickering said. "We would all have loved that. And while, of course, nobody desired to have this particular crisis at this particular time, it is another opportunity for us to indicate how important, serious and significant NATO is in dealing with the future of Europe."

A White House official said: "Under the circumstances it is natural to adjust the tone to what is happening." He spoke Wednesday as NATO planes began their fourth week of bombing Yugoslavia in an effort to force its security forces out of Kosovo Province.

"What it has really meant for us as planners is that we have had to stay flexible on the details much longer than we normally would," said Richard Socardis, a White House official who is the summit conference's "chief operating officer."

"A decision was not made on attire for the dinners until late last week, so invitations are just going out now," he said.

The dinner he was referring to are White House events scheduled for April 23 and 24, the first for the heads of state of the 19 current members of the alliance and their spouses, the second for the heads of state, spouses, cabinet officials and other dignitaries from the NATO countries and 24 countries of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council, many of which aspire to NATO membership.

The council, which includes former Soviet satellites from the Warsaw Pact and former Soviet republics, has a limited security cooperation agreement with the alliance.

The NATO summit will be the largest gathering of heads of state ever in Washington.

Russia is the only member of the partnership group that declined to take part. Before the bombing started, the State Department listed "deepening cooperation with Russia" as one of the alliance's objectives for the summit meeting.

As envisioned by the Clinton administration and other alliance members, the 50th-anniversary summit was intended to resolve the questions facing the alliance now that the threat it was established to oppose no longer exists.

This included whether and when the alliance will take on missions outside the territory of its members.

Administration officials, alliance diplomats and independent analysts agreed that Kosovo has answered that question.

What Kosovo has done, officials and analysts said, is provide a useful precedent for determining when another such action might be required.

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**Looking to Keep Genetic Codes Public**

**Drug Firms Want Keys to New Medicines Before Upstarts Claim Them**

By Justin Gillis  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — Ten of the world's largest drug companies are joining forces with five of the leading gene laboratories in a program to unravel many of the tiny genetic differences that underlie the diversity of the human race.

The collaboration, announced in Chicago, is partly designed to ensure that upstart biotechnology companies do not patent discoveries about important genetic differences and lock out competitors that want to create drugs based on that information.

The drug companies are betting these genetic differences will become a fundamental resource for 21st-century medicine, and they want as many of them as possible kept in the public domain.

Joined by the Wellcome Trust, a leading British charity, the drug companies will spend \$45 million to hire the five

gene laboratories for a two-year research program aimed at discovering 300,000 common genetic variations. The research the laboratories produce will be disseminated on the Internet and in other forums at least every three months, ensuring that it cannot be patented.

The companies involved in the consortium are AstraZeneca PLC, Bayer AG, Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, F. Hoffmann-La Roche, Glaxo Wellcome PLC, Hoechst Marion Roussel AG, Novartis, Pfizer Inc., Searle, and SmithKline Beecham PLC.

The drug companies want to discover genetic differences that influence whether people get cancer, heart disease, stroke or other ailments, how likely they are to survive such illnesses and how they respond to treatment with drugs.

In part, the drug companies are reacting to concerns that small, nimble biotech companies, whose specialty is genetic research, will outmaneuver them.

Several American and European biotech companies are looking for important genetic differences, with an eye to patenting any knowledge they uncover.

Francis Collins, director of the National Human Genome Research Institute in Bethesda, Maryland, said the project would complement the Human Genome Project, the vast international undertaking he heads. That research program aims to produce a complete map of the human genetic code no later than 2003.

The map, while hugely valuable as a guide for medical research, will represent no single human being, but rather a sort of average. The drug company project aims to find many of the ways in which people diverge from the average.

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Several American and European biotech companies are looking for important genetic differences, with an eye to patenting any knowledge they uncover.

**FAT: Americans Find the Seat a Tight Fit**

Continued from Page 1

Force researchers on a \$6 million study on the changing shape of Americans. As part of it, more than 5,000 volunteers nationwide are being measured in more than 100 ways with laser technology. The study, the most elaborate of its kind in decades, is being sponsored by about two dozen top companies in virtually every industry where knowing the width of Americans is vital: General Motors, Ford, Boeing, Levi Strauss, even Caterpillar tractors.

"Nothing like this has been done in a long time," said Gary Pollak, a coordinator of the three-year study. "Everyone senses the shape of Americans is changing, but we really need to know exactly how."

That they are getting heavier is hardly a secret. A number of recent government and university studies have warned of the trend. Some have reported that the average daily calorie intake of men and women is rising sharply; that more than half the country's adults are overweight and as many as one-third obese — figures much higher than decades ago.

The weight increases are apparent, to varying degrees, in every region of the country. And with baby boomers settling in to the weight-gaining prime of middle age and many teenagers tearing into endless "super-size" fast-food meals, scales across the nation are expected to tip even more in the years ahead.

For seatmakers and companies who are their clients, the implications are profound.

"We don't want someone sitting in one of our cars or trucks being reminded every day that they're getting bigger," said Marilyn Vail, an analyst for Lear Corp., which designs seats for some of the nation's leading automotive manufacturers. "Across the industry, we're realizing that with demographics and sizes changing, we're going to have to be more accommodating."

Kevin McGuire, who runs a national consulting firm that advises performing arts centers on seating, said that industry has begun to learn the same lesson.

At his urging, the restoration of Seattle's old Cinerama theater includes a few dozen seats 24 inches wide and tailored for the obese. Many other seats in the theater also will have armrests that

lift and more space between rows, all to make bigger people comfortable. Mr. McGuire is even training staff members in how to make subtle overtures to obese patrons who might not be aware of the special seating available to them at the theater.

"More of my clients definitely are starting to understand that more people are having a difficult time getting into seats," Mr. McGuire said.

But some seating critics say the signs of change evident here in Seattle are still the exception. In many industries, providing bigger seats often means having fewer customers and thus earning less profit.

Space in some new sports arenas is even getting tighter. To pack in more fans — and to make more money to keep up with escalating player salaries — some arenas are stacking seating rows closer together and offering seats that are wider than 18 inches only to their "premium" ticket subscribers.

"Our society is changing, but our seats aren't really changing with it yet," said Vicki Wood, the vice president of the Washington state chapter of the National Association to Advance Fat Acceptance. "Most fat people don't want to draw attention to themselves by making a big issue of this, but it should be obvious that more people are uncomfortable."

Even analysts in industries that depend on fitting people into seats say the measurements they use are a bit vague, or becoming obsolete. Mr. Pollak said that the main reason so many prominent companies were paying so much for a new study on Americans' size was that they were losing confidence that their seats fit customers' needs.

"They all want new averages so they can feel more secure with new products," he said.

Doug Oswald, who manages product research and design at American Seating, a leading manufacturer of bus and stadium seats, said that standards the company has used for years were being revamped. For example, the company introduced a new office chair last year that is two inches wider than previous models.

"The population has grown faster than the products being designed," he said. "Everyone is trying to catch up."



Dolores Manzie being removed from the courtroom after exploding in anger during her son's sentencing.

**Away From Politics**

• U.S. newsrooms still are overwhelmingly white and male, according to findings presented at the annual convention of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. The percentage of Asian-American, black, Hispanic and American Indian newsroom employees rose to 11.55 in 1998 from 11.46 in 1997, the society reported.

• A 17-year-old was sentenced for strangling an 11-year-old by a court in Toms River, New Jersey. Samuel Manzie was sentenced to 70 years in prison after pleading guilty to strangling the sixth-grade boy, who had been selling candy and gift wrap door-to-door to raise funds for school.

• A gunman at the Mormon Church's Family History Library, a top center for genealogical research in Salt Lake City, Utah, wounded at least five people before he was shot by police. The condition of the gunman was not known.

• A van driver pleaded guilty in a crash that killed seven, all members of a magazine sales crew. The police said that Jeremy Holmes, who pled guilty to vehicular homicide in Beloit, Wisconsin, had tried to switch places with a passenger because he had been speeding and had no driver's license.

• Two brothers were charged with killing an 8-year-old boy, Russell and Adrian Peeler, both in their 20s, were charged in a Bridgeport, Connecticut, criminal court with killing the boy and his mother, apparently to prevent the boy from testifying against one of the brothers in a murder trial.

**REPUBLIC OF CAPE VERDE****Announcement of Privatisation By International Public Tender  
of State Owned Financial Sector Institutions**

The Unidade de Coordenação do Projeto de Privatizações e Regulação Institucional (Privatisation Unit) of the Republic of Cape Verde, in accordance with the Law on Privatisation of the Republic of Cape Verde, Decree Law 70/98 and Resolution 74/98 of 31st December, 1998 announces the sale, by international public tender, of state owned shares in three (3) financial sector institutions with interlocking shareholdings, according to the following criteria and terms: (i) as a financial group, or (ii) as three separate individual institutions, and/or (iii) any combination thereof.

Name	Type of Institution	No of State Owned Shares	No of Shares for this bid	% of Institution for this bid
BCA	Commercial Bank	775,000	525,000	52.50
GARANTIA	Insurance Company	96,620	91,789	45.895*
PROMOTORA	Venture Capital Company	255,000	180,000	40,000*

\*The Government will contractually ensure that management control will be held by the successful bidder

The bid package containing the Confidential Information Memoranda and other pertinent bid documents may be acquired at a cost of Euro 20,000 Euros from the Privatisation Unit (UPR) at Largo do Cruzeiro - Ténis, Praia, Cabo Verde, telephone (238) 61 23 19. Fax (238) 61 23 34. email: cvprivatization@mail.cvtelecom.cv

Any request of information, questions or clarification regarding the bidding process may be addressed to the Bid Committee at the Privatisation Unit, at the above indicated address.

The bid proposals must be submitted by 16h00, local time on Friday, July 9, 1999, at the office of the Privatisation Unit, Largo do Cruzeiro - Ténis, Praia, Cabo Verde, in wax sealed envelopes according to the instructions contained in the Resolution n°74/98 of December 31, 1998, published in the official gazette n°48, Serie I.

The bid proposals opening session will take place at 10h00, local time on Monday, 12<sup>th</sup> July, 1999 in the Ministry of Finance, Praia, Cabo Verde.

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**Quote/Unquote**

Zhu Rongji, prime minister of China, complaining about the amount of time he has spent talking about human rights during his U.S. trip: "I practically have blisters on my mouth."

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## EUROPE/INTERNATIONAL

# Prodi to Have Wide, New Powers as Head of the European Commission

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

**BRUSSELS** — With support from European governments and extensive new responsibilities, Romano Prodi seemed assured on Thursday of becoming virtually the prime minister of the European Union.

European leaders made it clear at a special summit meeting here on Wednesday that they expected Mr. Prodi, the president-designate of the European Commission, to be a strong and independent leader.

As a former Italian prime minister, Mr. Prodi has the advantage of having shared the top table with all of the current EU heads of state and government. European governments respect him as a capable leader who turned around the Italian economy and made the country eligible to join the European single currency.

As someone who also transformed the Italian tax system and began the Herculean task of reforming its civil service, Mr. Prodi is seen as

the person to introduce radical changes at the commission.

He faces a daunting array of tasks, starting with cleaning up the inefficiencies of the commission itself, and rooting out dubious practices that led the present commission to resign collectively last month.

Mr. Prodi will also be a key player in the eventual political and economic reconstruction of the Balkan region. And he will have the job of leading the European Union from a single currency to a single economy, with inevitably a greater degree of shared political decision-making.

Mr. Prodi has defined the three watchwords of his future administration as efficiency, openness and accountability, which happen to be what the member governments and the European Parliament are demanding. If he succeeds in meeting these demands, the commission could emerge with enhanced powers and reputation.

But while he will be expected to increase the ability and efficiency of the commission as the motor of European integration, he will have to do

so in a way that does not impinge on the jealously guarded sovereign rights of the individual member states. After an amiable dinner with the other leaders Wednesday, he said that he would confine the work of the commission to "only a few important things," respecting the so-called principle of subsidiarity, in which decisions are made at the lowest possible level.

Mr. Prodi said he would begin putting together his team immediately after his confirmation by the European Parliament early next month. He will then present the entire commission for confirmation by the new Parliament, to be elected in June, at its first sitting late in July, meaning that the new executive will not be in place until August or even September.

Mr. Prodi said he and government leaders had begun drawing up profiles of the kind of people they want on the new commission, without as yet naming specific names.

Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder of Germany said that the commission would no longer be considered a parking lot for political has-beens.

He said that future commissioners would be selected on the basis of their economic and political skills, as was Mr. Prodi.

New commissioners will also have to be acceptable to the new president, who, under the Amsterdam treaty about to come into effect, has powers of co-decision with governments in choosing the new commission and may reject or fire commissioners.

As the recognized leader of the commission, rather than a first among equals like his predecessor, Jacques Santer, Mr. Prodi can also reject anyone he does not like, and will be able to dismiss commissioners who do not live up to expectations.

In choosing the former prime minister of Luxembourg, Mr. Santer, to head the commission five years ago, governments signaled a turning-away from the period of ambitious market and economic reforms introduced by his predecessor, Jacques Delors, whose policy had been to introduce programs first and worry later about financing them and carrying them out.

Mr. Santer's administration has been more low-key and technocratic, and in the opinion of many analysts did a first-rate job in introducing the single currency. But governments now seem to be looking to Mr. Prodi to give the commission a higher political profile.

Mr. Santer advised his successor designate to beware of taking on fresh responsibilities without first making sure that governments are prepared to foot the bill. One problem of the Santer commission has been that it has constantly been given new tasks to perform without the corresponding resources in manpower or cash. To carry out its tasks, it has often had to turn to outside agencies, and it is in this area in particular that allegations of corruption and nepotism have arisen.

In the meantime, despite opposition in the Parliament, the present commission remains in place in a caretaker capacity. Mr. Santer will have to step down in July if, as expected, he wins a seat in the Parliament since the commission recently adopted a code of conduct banning double mandates.

## Britain Authorizes Start Of Pinochet Extradition

By Tom Buerkle  
International Herald Tribune

**LONDON** — The British government on Thursday authorized the start of extradition proceedings against General Augusto Pinochet, significantly increasing the likelihood that the former Chilean dictator will have to face charges of torture in court.

The ruling by Home Secretary Jack Straw, Britain's highest law enforcement official, dashed the hopes of Mr. Pinochet's supporters that he might be freed because of a British court decision last month that dismissed all but three of the 32 charges for which a Spanish judge had sought his extradition.

Mr. Straw made clear that the remaining charges were sufficient and that the Spanish extradition request was well-founded. He concluded that Mr. Pinochet "does not enjoy immunity in relation to the extradition crimes of conspiracy to torture and torture," the Home Office said in a statement.

[President Eduardo Frei of Chile said Thursday that Chilean justice must prevail in the case of Mr. Pinochet. Agence France-Presse reported from Berlin.] "The slow progress of the judicial process clearly shows that the Chilean government is right to demand that the British and Spanish governments let Chilean democracy deal with its past itself," said Mr. Frei, who was on a visit to Germany.



Home Secretary Jack Straw authorized the start of extradition proceedings against General Pinochet.

1988, when Britain signed an international convention against torture.

The ruling eliminated most of the Spanish charges, which stemmed from the earlier years of Mr. Pinochet's 1973-1990 rule. Lord Browne-Wilkinson, who chaired the seven-member panel of Law Lords, urged Mr. Straw to reconsider his earlier decision to allow extradition to proceed.

But after studying fresh representations from all parties, Mr. Straw decided that extradition hearings should proceed. Significantly, he said he looked at the pre-1988 charges where they were relevant to having a conflict of interest. But the Law Lords said Mr. Pinochet could be extradited for offenses committed after

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## OPINION/LETTERS

## For U.S. Corporate Taxes, The Trend Is Downward

By Floyd Norris

**N**EW YORK — As the procrustes among us sent in our U.S. tax returns this week, there were a few certainties: Well-off Americans will be paying a lot, but the companies whose stock they own — and whose success may have made those people rich — will pay much less than they would have a generation ago.

That trend is an international one, reflecting the fact that in an increasingly global economy, it is much easier for companies to pick up and move. Today, both states and nations are more likely than

the two longest economic expansions in U.S. history — the one from 1961 through 1969 and the current one, which began in 1991. During the 1960s boom, corporate income-tax collections peaked at 4.2 percent of GDP, twice the current level. But individual income-tax collections never got as high as the current figure, about 9.9 percent of GDP.

Just how you view the downward trend of corporate taxes depends on your politics. To many on the left, and some on the right, it demonstrates "corporate welfare" that lets powerful companies avoid paying their fair share. Most congressional Republicans ignore the drop in corporate tax collections, however, while railing against the rising overall level of taxes.

But Republicans have been stunned to see how indifferent voters are to calls for tax cuts this year. In part, that reflects President Bill Clinton's success in making those who call for lower taxes appear to be endangering Medicare and Social Security.

But it also reflects the fact that changes in tax law have made it more certain that high-income taxpayers will pay more while moderate-income families are hit less. Thanks largely to the \$500-per-child tax credit, a family of four earning the national median income now faces a lower effective tax rate than at any time since the 1960s.

In the current boom, the number of people with high incomes has soared. In 1992, just under a million tax returns showed adjusted gross income of more than \$200,000. In 1996, the last year for which data are available, that number rose by more than 50 percent.

The increase reflects surging capital gains and stock-option profits for corporate executives, and taxes on that income help explain why tax receipts have been higher than expected in recent years.

For the government, there is a risk in growing increasingly reliant on stock market-generated profits. If those profits stop coming, tax receipts could be surprisingly small. But for now, both the rich and the government are raking in the cash.

*The New York Times.*

ever to use reduced taxes as a means to lure corporate employers.

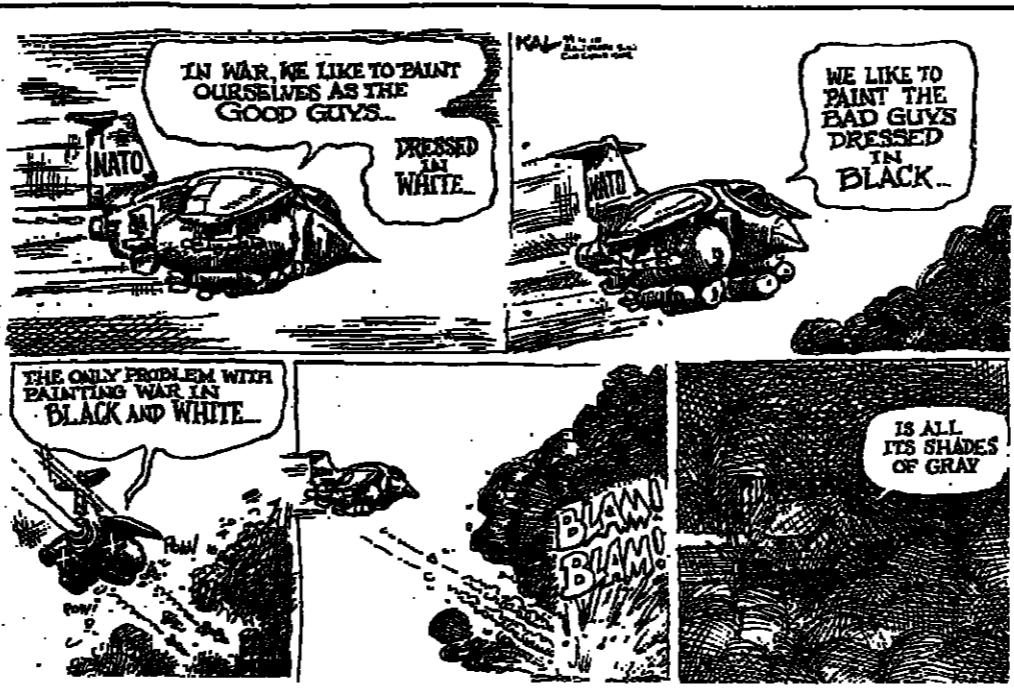
"Even small variations in local tax rates may have important effects on capital flows and, by implication, on the economy as a whole," reported James Hines Jr., an economist now at the University of Michigan, after studying U.S. investment flows.

In Europe, Ireland has achieved rapid growth by offering low corporate taxes. That infuriated Oscar Lafontaine, the former German finance minister, who wanted to raise taxes on German business. Before Mr. Lafontaine lost his job in a power struggle, he was pushing for "tax harmonization" within Europe as a way to force Ireland to raise its taxes.

Instead, with Mr. Lafontaine gone, Germany is likely to cut corporate tax rates while also reducing preferences that have allowed favored companies and industries to pay relatively low taxes while those in other industries are hit hard.

To be sure, at any given tax rate corporate income-tax payments fluctuate with the economy, falling in recessions and rising when business is good. American companies are expected to pay income taxes equal to 2.1 percent of the U.S. gross domestic product this year, up from 1.6 percent in the recession year of 1990.

But the overall trend can be seen more clearly by comparing



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Milosevic and Instinct

Regarding "Does Territoriality Drive Human Aggression?" (Meantime, April 14) by Steven Levington:

Mr. Levington's notion that Robert Ardey's theory of human territorial aggression can be applied to the crisis in Kosovo is absurd and historically flawed.

The theory does not explain why the American Indians, the Hungarians, the Turks and the Moravians, among others, have not exhibited the same degree of aggression (as Slobodan Milosevic) "to possess and defend territory they believe belongs exclusively to them." The theory's simplistic and primitive view of the fall of France (and by implication the invasion of Czechoslovakia) fails to take into consideration the complex political and social forces behind those events.

The most dangerous aspect of the theory, as applied by Mr. Levington, is that it seems to excuse Mr. Milosevic's behavior by implying that his policies are driven by some "innate" human trait. Mr. Milosevic is a war criminal, is entirely responsible for his actions and should be brought to justice for his crimes. Mr. Levington should not insult the rest of humankind nor the various species of the animal kingdom by suggesting that Mr. Milosevic's barbaric tactics are based on "in-

stinct" for defending "his" territory.

JUDITH HENDERSHOTT  
London.

It is unfortunate that, in the midst of Yugoslavia's current horrors, Mr. Levington would dredge up Mr. Ardey's silly musings on aggression.

Of course human beings belong to the animal kingdom, but unlike all other animals, they live and communicate through symbolic words of their own making. They do not defend their territories the way all other animals do, only in the way we humans do.

Human aggression is not instinctual. It is no more "innate" than human love and kindness. Hence human aggression is inexcusable in a way that animal aggression is not. To think otherwise is to spurn us humans from the responsibility for the world as we make it — and as we should aspire to improve it.

SIDNEY W. MINTZ  
Hong Kong.

The writer is a visiting professor of anthropology at the Chinese University of Hong Kong.

## War and Rock 'n' Roll

Regarding "War's On Where's the Music Gone?" (Meantime, April 13) by Salman Rushdie:

Mr. Rushdie's sentimental ode

to rock 'n' roll as the music of freedom ignores the expanded needs that this genre of music serves. In addition to the great musicians who sang for the '60s freedom movement, there are uncountable others associated with every possible type of politics.

The "patriotic" free concert staged in Belgrade by Slobodan Milosevic's regime is the most recent example of music as propaganda. The unhappy truth is that music is merely a danceable beat and a memorable refrain that can be attached to any ideology from freedom to fascism and all the insipid materialism in between.

BROOKS DAVERMAN  
Angers, France.

## On U.S.-China Tensions

Regarding "U.S.-China Tensions Are Bad News for the Economies of Asia" (Opinion, April 2) by Alan Dupont:

Mr. Dupont's fear that the United States and China may be headed toward an extended period of conflict is overblown. The Clinton administration clearly plans to stick to its policy of engagement.

But the United States and China may begin to build mutual trust only if America identifies its national and strategic interest in a peaceful and stable Asia and firmly asserts such interest.

JAY T. LOO  
Lansdale, Pennsylvania.

## Keeping the Shirts Ironed As Bombs Fall Back Home

By Samuel Abt

**P**ARIS — The cleaning woman didn't come a couple of Fridays ago, which was unusual. She never misses her visit, one morning every two weeks, usually on Wednesday. This time she suggested a change in days since she was going on vacation for two weeks and her work schedule was a little tight, she explained. Or

## MEANWHILE

maybe she didn't — her French is sometimes incomprehensible to me because of her heavy accent.

Not that we talk much. She usually asks about my son, who lived with me a year ago and is now in San Francisco, working in a bank. (She seemed to roll her eyes at that news, remembering that the ironing she did for him was rock-band T-shirts with rock-band emblems, until I explained that his job was as a computer something in the back room.) She always has something to say about the weather too. That's the extent of our chitchat. She comes to work and wants to get right at it.

Basically, she almost pays for herself because the money I save on the shirts she irons — the laundry charges the equivalent of nearly \$3 each — nearly covers what she gets paid for her three-hour shift. She vacuums the apartment, swabs the wooden floors, turns the sink and stove spotless and leaves a whiff of wax behind. She's ferociously honest and an enemy of grime.

I think she's terrific and I hope she thinks I'm at least acceptable. Although I used to tease my mother about cleaning up before the cleaning woman came, with age I do it myself, emptying the ashtrays, leaving no dishes in the sink and dumping the garbage beforehand. When I go on vacation, I usually bring her back a gift, chocolates or a bottle of wine if I've been somewhere in Europe, something American (no, not peanut butter) if I've been home. She always brings me back a bottle of slivovitz if she's spent her vacation in Serbia.

Did I mention that she's Serbian? She and her husband live in France and one daughter seems to live in the Loire Valley where she raises turkeys. (Can this be so? Her accent may have confused

things when we had a discussion one Wednesday before Thanksgiving.) The rest of her family including her parents and at least one other daughter, who has children of her own, live in some village near Belgrade.

After she missed her Friday appointment, I assumed I would see her two weeks later after her vacation. But she phoned the following Tuesday to ask if she could come to work Wednesday. I thought you were on vacation, I said. No, she said. Catastrophe.

She arrived at the usual hour and asked about my son and noted that the weather had turned

*People like her and her family meant nothing to those who decided to make war.*

colder. She took off her shoes, donned her slippers and started to head for the bag of washed shirts.

What catastrophe? I asked dumbly. The bombs, she said, and she began to cry.

Her vacation had been canceled, of course, because who could get into Serbia now? For a few days the phone was out but she had finally reached her daughter near Belgrade. The family was safe although it had to go into the cellar when the planes came over. The house may or may not have been bombed — the accent again. I didn't think I should press the question.

It's just politics, she said. The war machine. People like her and her family meant nothing to those who decided to make war. People like her and me, she said.

Agreeing, I tried to comfort her, and after a while she went off to begin ironing. When it was time for me to go to work myself, I paid her and left her the spare key to lock the door when she was done. We discussed her next visit, in two weeks if she couldn't go on vacation before then.

Do you think the war will end soon? she asked. I said I didn't know.

Do you?

*International Herald Tribune.*

## WHEN HISTORY ASKS WHO STOOD UP TO EVIL IN KOSOVO, THE ANSWER WILL BE: NATO.

The world could see the slaughter coming. Diplomats worked furiously to prevent it — and, for a time, succeeded.

But when Yugoslavia's Slobodan Milosevic, in the name of a nationalism run amok, once again led Serbia to betray its proud anti-Nazi legacy and set an army and police at the throat of the Kosovo Albanians, one international force had the resolve to stand up to Belgrade's policy of barbarism.

NATO, the guarantor of European security for half a century, rose to the challenge of defending Kosovo's ethnic Albanians. Nineteen countries acted in unison to stop the violence against the Kosovars and seek their safe return under international protection.

In this noble mission, NATO must prevail. What is at stake in Kosovo isn't oil or commerce or trading routes. What is at stake are basic principles: human rights, human dignity, the credibility of deterrence, collective security. With determination and courage, NATO weighed the difficult choices and chose to act — because it was right, because the alternative would give

tyrants a green light to terrorize civilian populations and destroy the fabric of international order.

We recognize the sacrifice made by each NATO member to arrest evil in Kosovo. In this dark century, witness to unspeakable acts of inhumanity, we applaud the alliance for taking a principled stand.

To join us in expressing appreciation to the 19 NATO members — Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States — write their Permanent Representatives, c/o NATO Headquarters; Brussels, Belgium. Tell them how much you value their efforts and urge them to stay the course.

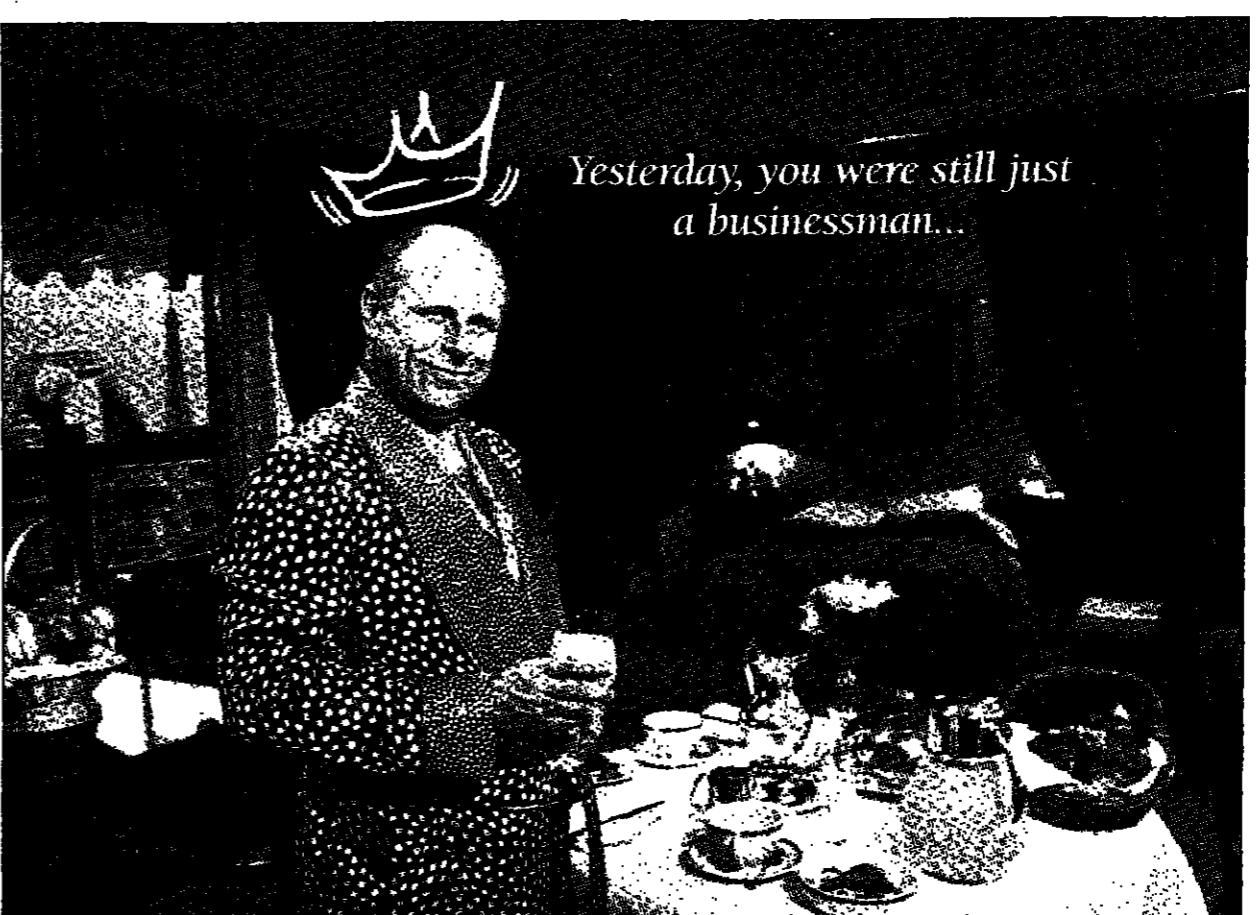
History has taught us — or should have taught us — that diplomacy and reason have their limits in dealing with a Milosevic. Sometimes conscience demands the application of force. In these times, as always, we are grateful for NATO.

## The American Jewish Committee

Bruce M. Rainer  
PresidentDavid A. Harris  
Executive Director

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AJC is joining in efforts to provide emergency relief to the Kosovar refugees. Please send tax-deductible contributions, in the name of the AJC KOSOVO RELIEF FUND, to the above address. All proceeds will be distributed to appropriate aid agencies.



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# Leisure

## Books, Art, Music: Leipzig's Revival

### DINING

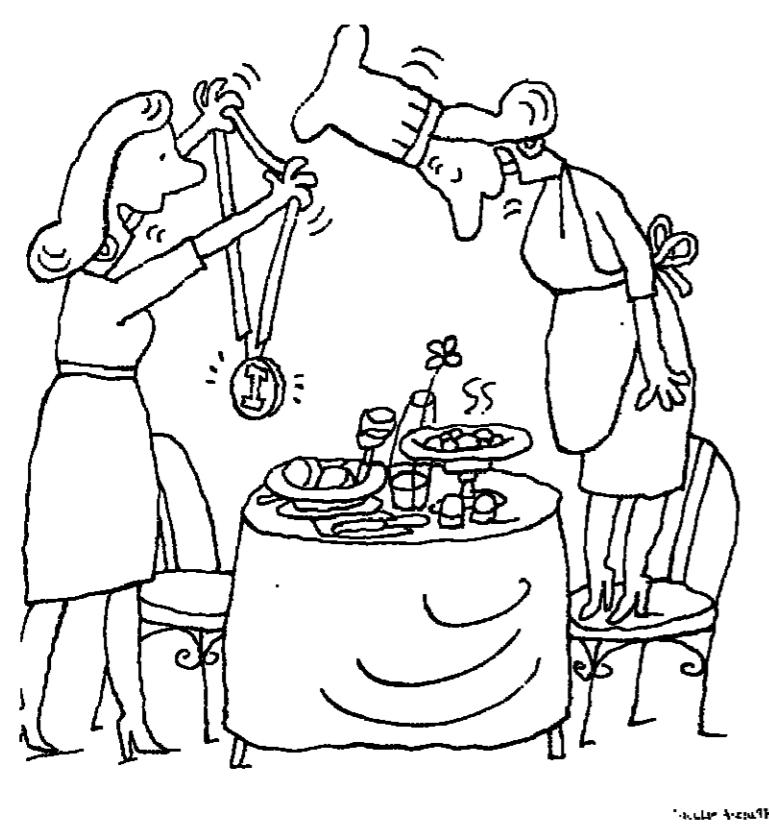


ILLUSTRATION BY CLAUDIO TORNATI

## A Taste of Provence From a Rising Star

By Patricia Wells  
*International Herald Tribune*

**P**ARIS — Maturity and confidence are great traits to witness anytime, anywhere. Even better when you happen to be on the receiving end, and the talented person happens to be a chef. Flora Mikula — certainly one of the rising stars of modern French cuisine — shines with clear brilliance, with a newly decorated Left Bank restaurant and more verve and stamina than ever.

Unquestionably, she is among the most talented female chefs in Paris, and in all of France. When Mikula speaks, her broad, expressive face lights up like an unfurling flower, and you can see, feel, taste that energy and enthusiasm with every dish, every bite of her authentic Provençal-inspired cuisine.

Wisely, she has invested time in kitchens in her native Provence, in London and New York before making her way into the kitchen of Alain Passard's Arpège. On her own for the past three years, she is now showing at Les Olivades that she, too, has what it takes.

Right now, everything from meaty clams to her signature confit of quail, to sweet farm-raised pork to original *pots de crème* grace her original, tantalizing menu. If you haven't already tried Mikula's *caille confit*, plump quail simmered to moist tenderness in bath of extra-virgin olive oil (rather than the traditional goose or duck fat of France's southwest), by all means go for it.

On a recent night, she paired the quail with tiny cubes of green apples for a hint of acid, a showering of freshly toasted pine nuts for crunch and an almost smoky essence, all accented by an ever so faint touch of black truffle oil.

It would be nearly impossible to improve upon her almond-infused *amandes gratinées*, meaty clams

(known as almonds of the sea) dotted with finely ground almonds and grilled to a warm tenderness. A hint of fresh coriander expanded the impact of the shellfish-almond duo, while a mix of mushrooms, onions and spinach (a modern approach to a *la graine*) softened the flavors and added a garden-fresh edge.

Spare-rib lovers should adore her approach to an American favorite, with *her travers de veau confit au miel et aux épices*, unfatty ribs so meaty, chewy and tender, bathed in a sweet glistening sauce of honey and spices, so shiny you want to don ice skates and go for a spin.

**HORN OF PLENTY** Desserts are full of hope and promise, with an original and welcome *corne d'abondance*, a horn-of-plenty pastry cone filled strawberries and rhubarb and teamed with a fine cinnamon ice cream.

Equally delicious was the pots de crème duo, one with a bright, licorice-rich anise flavor and the other infused with the flavors of rosemary and thyme. Fresh-from-the-oven madeleines and Bordeaux-inspired vanilla muffins, or *canneles*, won hearts and warmed spirits.

Other specialties to look forward to here include goat's cheese from Mikula's native Nîmes — *piconon* — aged in olive oil and perfumed with wild herbs; tender roasted baby lamb; breast of guinea hen with olives and polenta, and a well-priced regional wine list.

*Les Olivades*, 41 Avenue de Segur, Paris 7<sup>e</sup>; telephone 01-47-83-70-09; fax: 01-42-73-04-75. Credit cards: American Express, Mastercard, Visa. Closed Saturday lunch, all day Sunday, Monday lunch and two weeks in August. Menus at 179 and 250 francs (\$30 and \$58); à la carte, 250 francs; lunch menu at 130 francs.

Patricia Wells can be reached on the Web at [www.patriciawells.com](http://www.patriciawells.com)

By David Galloway

**L**EIPZIG — With a roster of 1,800 publishers from 30 countries, the recent installment of the Leipzig Book Fair incidentally underscored the dilemma confronting this gracious and once great metropolis. Here a rich historical tradition jostles not only with the legacy of war and dictatorship but with the increasingly shaky promise of "boomtown." With souring unemployment and 30 percent of its office spaces unoccupied, the euphoria that earned the city that nickname less than a decade ago, has long since ebbed.

Yet if the city's past glories can never be revived, its intellectual, artistic and mercantile traditions can perhaps help to define a new role in a new Europe. As a signal of that promise, the historic Book Fair moved last year into the spectacular new fairgrounds. One of the largest building projects in the former East Germany, budgeted at 1.335 billion Deutsche marks (\$740 million), the complex was completed in only three years. Enthusiasts have compared it not unreasonably, to London's legendary Crystal Palace and I.M. Pei's Louvre Pyramid.

Clearly, neither its beauty nor its state-

of-the-art facilities will enable Leipzig to overtake the trade fairs now entrenched in Hanover or Cologne — let alone the prestigious Frankfurt Book Fair, whose eminence Leipzig surpassed in the 18th century. Yet there may well be a lucrative niche for more selective, specialized and personalized events. Anyone who has plodded the muggy mazes of the Frankfurt Fair would have welcomed the airiness, gentility and sheer beauty of the far smaller but impeccably professional Leipzig presentation.

### ARTISTS' BOOKS

Symptomatic of the fair's cultivated ambience was a special presentation of artist-made books — an island of reflection and repose within the commercial show. Parallel events were staged by Leipzig's College of Graphics and Book Design and by its superb Museum of Books and Writings. Even during the Communist era, the tradition of artists' books flourished here and in other East European centers. Many were produced on antiquated handpresses, that in the eyes of state watchdogs, had little propaganda potential.

The inaugural "Book + Art" thus understandably focused on works produced by artists from Poland and the former East Germany.

Peter Gudt, who directs art and cultural projects for the Fair, says the focus of "Book + Art" will expand in the year 2000 "to reflect the search for a new European identity." This nod to the muses is far from a belated attempt to lend cultural legitimacy to a commercial enterprise. Even during the fair's construction phase, 24 international artists — including Jenny Holzer, Sol LeWitt and Daniel Buren — were invited to conceive permanent installations. The handsome results are only a further, more recent example of the easy camaraderie of art and commerce, which have done so much throughout the centuries to lend Leipzig its singular flair.

The city's preeminent role as a trading center began more than 800 years ago, when merchants from throughout Europe arrived here to display their wares at Easter. Among them were booksellers, and they helped lay the foundation for Leipzig's development into Europe's leading center for book production as early as the 15th century. It is no coincidence that one of Germany's oldest universities was established here in 1409, the world's first newspaper in 1493, the first daily in 1660.

Along with its fair and publishing industry, Leipzig built its wealth on tobacco, coffee and furs, later on precision manufacturing. Its parks and villas knew few European parallels. In Goethe's "Faust" a tipping student hymns the Saxon metropolis as a "little Paris." Local boosters are wont to overlook the irony of the boozy scene in Auerbachs Keller (still a favorite tourist goal), but Goethe was indeed a fan of the city where he spent his student days. Schiller, Leibniz and Wagner also numbered among the university's alumni.

The 20th century dealt Leipzig a series of resounding blows from which it is still struggling to recover: inflation and depression, the terrors of the Third Reich, Allied bombings and the geopolitical isolation of the Communist era left it a decaying has-been, though it was promoted to Saxony's capital by the German Democratic Republic. The city's progressive spirit, however, was unbroken, as the world learned through the Monday-night "Prayers for Peace" at the Church of St. Nikolai and the subsequent candlelight marches that attracted as many as 300,000 participants. It was those persistent pacifist vigils that led to the fall of the East German regime and loused a domino effect throughout the Soviet bloc.

**THE BUILDING BOOM** Speculators, adventurers and idealists were soon flooding into Leipzig, where a journalist counted 1,003 building cranes on the horizon. The decrepit train station, once Europe's largest, was converted into a glittering shopping concourse with 130 boutiques and eateries. The downtown fair buildings, where merchants once traded, were converted into shops and offices, restaurants and cafés. Among them are the magnificent Specks Hof and the Milan-inspired Madler Passage, whose medieval cellars house Auerbachs Keller. And the Church of St. Thomas, where Bach once directed the celebrated boys' choir and composed most of his sacred music, is undergoing extensive renovations. Admission-free weekend concerts, however, continue.

If Leipzig still has more than its share of pitted and scaling facades, the inner city has begun to shine. And when the Leipziger speaks of going "down town," he refers to an area of no more than one square kilometer once enclosed



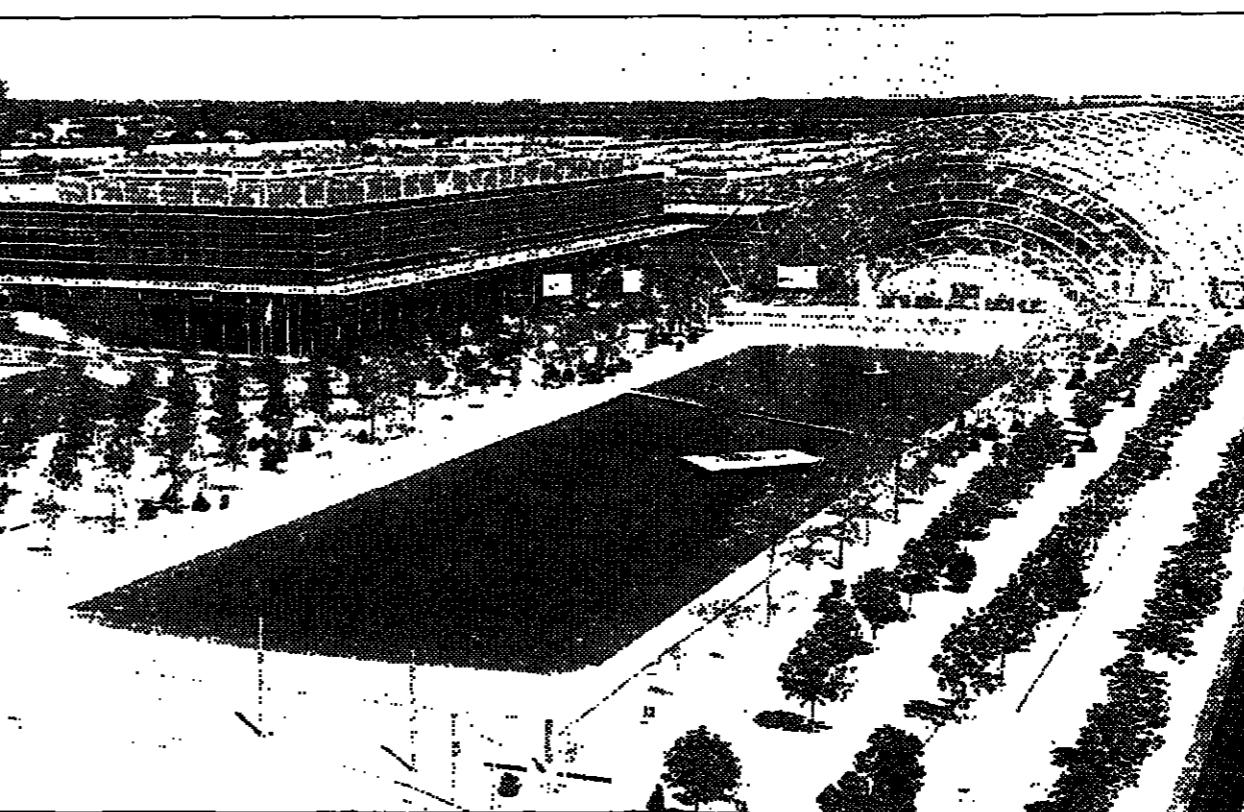
The statue of Goethe at the Old Bourse in central Leipzig.

by the city wall. It is a dense urban melange best experienced on foot. Here one finds the temporary quarters of the Museum of Fine Arts and, just outside the "wall," the decayed but treasure-filled Grassi Museum — an Art Deco complex housing separate museums for Ethnology, Musical Instruments and Arts and Crafts. Nearby are the Opera and the Gewandhaus, home to Germany's oldest civic orchestra.

Exploring these and a score of other attractions (including Germany's first

Conservatory of Music), one can easily imagine why a bibulous student might have boasted of a "little Paris" here. Leipzig, of course, was different then, but so after all was Paris. Nonetheless, one experiences here an unaffected graciousness and a sprightly urbanity that invite even the casual pedestrian to slip into the role of *flâneur*.

David Galloway is an art critic and free-lance curator in Wuppertal, Germany.



Leipzig's new fairgrounds, one of the largest building projects in the former East Germany.

## MOVIE GUIDE

### A WALK ON THE MOON

Directed by Tony Goldwyn, U.S.

"A Walk on the Moon" is as seductive as the handsome, itinerant hippie who turns its heroine's life upside down. In this nostalgic, beautifully acted tale of romance and responsibility, that heroine is a housewife who could not be at a more dangerous time and place for maintaining the status quo. As she has every summer, Pearl Kantrowitz (Diane Lane) totes her ironing board, dish drainer, children and mother-in-law to a Jewish holiday camp in the Catskills to vacation all summer while her husband, Marty (Liev Schreiber), stays in New York City repairing television sets. It's a peaceful but dull existence, and that's the way it is supposed to stay. Knowingly directed by the actor Tony Goldwyn, "A Walk on the Moon" is about something different in the air. The year is 1969, the event of the title is about to happen, and the camp is near the site where Woodstock will soon explode. That might seem like a much too convenient coincidence if the screenwriter, Pamela Gray, had not been there to see the local kosher butcher shop rename itself the Funky Chicken in honor of hippies in the neighborhood and seismic currents too powerful to ignore. In any case, the film lets this situation yield a steamy, enveloping romance, a family crisis and the fallout that crisis has to bring. Lane movingly captures the dilemma of a woman married at 17 and yearning for freedom just as her own daughter (Anna Paquin) utterly persuasive as a tur-

bulent American adolescent) feels very much the same. And in a film that, as Goldwyn said when it was shown at the Sundance Film Festival, means to mirror changes that shook the nation during that era, "A Walk on the Moon" lets Pearl walk. Pearl embarks on her own dangerous adventure into terra incognita, which the film renders with tenderness virtually unknown on screen these days. The mood is set by sweet, liberating music, mostly album tracks or cover versions rather than familiar hits, from the artists (Joni Mitchell, the Jefferson Airplane, Jesse Colin Young, the Grateful Dead, Bob Dylan) whose voices defined the 1960s.

(Janet Maslin, NYT)

### THE MATRIX

Directed by Andy and Larry Wachowski, U.S.

If you believe the Warner Bros. mystique about "The Matrix" filmmakers Larry and Andy Wachowski, little is known about this pair of writing and directing brothers other than they are in their early thirties and they made the 1996 lesbian movie "Bound." I'm only guessing from what I see on the screen, but I'll tell you this much about them: They spent too much time going to the movies as kids, they know a rip-roaring yarn when they see one, and they are not afraid to steal — excuse me, appropriate — the ideas of their betters if it suits their purpose. But what a grand and glorious purpose it is, evoking "Alice in Wonderland," "Men in Black," "Blade Runner," the Holy Bible, Greek mythology, TV's old "Kung Fu" series, James Bond, "The Terminator," "High Noon," "Alien" and "Star Wars." Let me see, am I leaving anything out? Oh, yes, there is also an element of "Sleeping Beauty" thrown in, with a kick-boxing princess (i.e., Keanu Reeves) instead of the prince and a sleeping beauty who looks like . . . Keanu Reeves. "The Matrix" is just one big, fat, honking comic book of a sci-fi-martial-arts adventure. It goes over the top, comes back around the bottom and back over the top again.

(Michael O'Sullivan, WP)

### EL PIANISTA

Directed by Mariano Barroso, Spain.

Spain has made so many films about its Civil War that it has become no small feat to tackle the subject with originality. Yet "The Pianist" scores well on freshness because it is based on the novel of the same name by Manuel Vazquez Montalban. The story, in the author's words, is "a reflection on moral victories and defeats." Two young Barcelona pianists compete on the keyboards and for the love of the same talented Spanish woman in Paris in 1936, when the Spanish war begins. One returns home to fight Franco, along with the ideologically committed woman; the other, who noisily espouses lofty ideals, stays in France to pursue his career. The latter, 50 years later and highly successful, finds his former friend working as the humble staff pianist in a Barcelona transvestite bar. Mario Gas, directing his first film after a long career on the Spanish stage, imposes a theatrical style on the film, whose glaring weakness is the plodding middle section, set in postwar Barcelona of 1946. It takes too long to establish the crucial reunion between the anti-Franco pianist and the woman, who were separated during the war. The initial period in prewar Paris is the film's best section, when the tantalizing woman (Paulina Galvez) must choose between the brilliant, cynical pianist Doria — whose vanguard style and mustache evoke images of Dali — or the introspective player Rossell, who remains true to his ideals, at the cost of fame. The Spanish actors Jordi Molla and Pere Ponce convincingly portray the young pianists, and the French actors Laurent Terzieff and Serge Reggiani play the elderly pianists who meet again in Barcelona. Their final teatime encounter is well acted, but does not match the intensity of the earlier Parisian scenes.

(Al Goodman, IHT)

### LOLA RENNIT

Directed by Tim Tykwer, Germany.

The hit German film "Run Lola Run" is a furiously kinetic display of pyrotechnics from the director Tim Tykwer, who fuses lightning-fast visual tricks, tirelessly shifting styles and the arbitrary possibilities of interactive storytelling into the best-case scenario for a cinematic video game. Tykwer does this with a vigor and pizzazz that offset the essentially empty nature of the exercise. Tykwer deliberately blows away all traces of the mundane and the familiar, so that not even the closing credit crawl moves in the expected way. "Run Lola Run" opens with typical smashing bravado, as a few vague voice-over speculations about the nature of mankind give way to a strikingly bold image. A crowd milling around suddenly forms the word Lola as the camera shifts from ground level to aerial view, and with that we're off and running. Or Lola (Franka Potente) is,



Diane Lane and Liev Schreiber in a scene from "A Walk on the Moon," directed by Tony Goldwyn.

anyhow, in a film that keeps her hurtling forward almost all the time. The setup sounds like something out of a game's rule book: Lola's boyfriend, Manni (Moritz Bleibtreu), will be killed if she can't come up with a large sum of money and meet him across town in 20 minutes' time. As Lola takes off, trucking along with a muscular R. Crumb look and distinctive flaming-cranberry hair that sets her off from any crowd, the fun is in the details. There are marking points along her route that will be important later. A visit to her father's office, an encounter between an ambulance and a sheet of plate glass, assorted encounters on the street. All of these will be refracted later in various ways. The trip to Manni ends in death, but that hardly carries any weight here. Soon everything is erased and we are back with the flying red telephone receiver that sparked Lola's journey. This time each encounter is somehow different just enough to alter the course of fate in playfully profound ways. Tykwer's visual virtuosity revels in the possibilities here, as when he splits the screen between Lola and Manni, then lets a ticking clock approaching zero hour (noon) slide up from the bottom of the image. The story eventually replays yet another permutation, in a show of creative fireworks that is almost the most remarkable aspect of the film. The real miracle, though, is that Lola (like the filmmaker) seems to run through it all without losing her verve or breaking a sweat. (Janet Maslin, NYT)



Keanu Reeves, left, and Hugo Weaving in the sci-fi action thriller "The Matrix."

## LEISURE

## A Pristine Nature Reserve on an Isle of Sorrow off Taiwan

By Thomas Crampton  
*International Herald Tribune*

**G**REEN ISLAND, Taiwan — The gut-wrenching boat ride, Spartan accommodation when you finally get here and large numbers of law enforcement officials wandering around suggest that little has changed on this notorious prison island in the Pacific.

A remote windswept speck off the east coast of Taiwan, Green Island built a solid reputation under the rule of Chiang Kai-shek. Political dissidents were shipped here, often condemned to years of solitary confinement accompanied by brainwashing, copious physical abuse and starvation rations.

In the last few decades, however, democracy has blossomed in Taiwan, the political prison has been closed down and now an ever-increasing number of

Taiwanese are voluntarily booking themselves in for a stay on Green Island.

In addition to prisoners heading to the remaining detention centers — one for reformed drug addicts, another for high-level mobsters — thousands of tourists are flocking to the island for a look at one of Taiwan's most pristine, and last, natural preserves. The prison's odious reputation helped save the island from the scourge of development that has hammered concrete pilings into just about every flat surface on Taiwan's crowded main island.

Green Island's natural attractions are abundant. In the hour or so it takes to circumnavigate the island on a rented scooter, visitors pass past hundred-meter-high cliffs overlooking churning surf, low-lying stretches of shore where steaming-hot seawater bubbles out of volcanic rocks; empty strips of golden

beach and turquoise-blue water off every shore.

Convenience stores on the island rent snorkeling and scuba equipment, allowing swimmers to set off from almost any direction into coral-filled waters populated by schools of neon-colored tropical fish. (For those unable to dive or unwilling to get wet, several submarine-shaped glass-bottom boats make 40-minute excursions whenever enough passengers turn up on the quay.)

The island's most famous landmark, however, the former political prison, is closed to the public and mired in controversy. Empied without ceremony less than a decade ago, the prison was abandoned until workers began renovating the facility in 1997 for use as a detention center for petty criminals.

Protests by former political prisoners, who were scandalized by what they called the whitewashing of Taiwan's

history, halted the work and have increased pressure to make the prison a memorial site.

"They began modernizing it with imported Italian tiles to make the place more comfortable," said Shih Ming-te, a senator who spent more than a decade imprisoned on Green Island for advocating democracy and human rights. "I remember having just a single hole in the floor to use for washing and the toilet."

**S**ET behind barbed wire-topped concrete walls and daunting watchtowers, the prison itself can be seen only by climbing on the roof of a nearby abandoned military barracks. Decorated with fading patriotic screeds, the prison's crumbling gray hulk sits among verdant hillsides within a stone's throw of the ocean.

"I could smell the sea but I could not

see it. I could hear the waves but I could not touch them," said Shih, who spent 13 years of his detention here in solitary confinement. "Our history is full of sorrows, but like South Africa where they kept Nelson Mandela's prison and Poland where they preserve concentration camps in memory of genocide, we cannot allow our past to be forgotten."

Chen Chia-wen, government secretary of Green Island township, agrees,

but does not know where the money to preserve the prison will come from. "We have a responsibility to remind people of human rights," Chen said, adding that the island aims to change its image. "It will be difficult, but we want to throw off the idea of us as a prison island and draw tourists for the natural things you can see."

For now there seem to be few threats

to Green Island's ecology. The prison remains the biggest employer, there is no

industry and the island's limited accommodation — three modest hotels and about 20 guest houses — restrict most tourists to day trips.

The island's new-found popularity does, however, pose dangers to its isolated tranquillity. Plans have been drawn up for an 800-room hotel and crooners can be heard until late at night at the island's sole karaoke bar.

Green Island is off the east coast of Taiwan's Taidong county, a one-hour flight southeast of Taipei. The island can be reached on a 10-minute flight from Taidong airport or a 90-minute boat ride from the nearby port. Keep in mind that the boat immediately enters the Pacific Ocean, which, even on calm days, can send waves big enough to test the strongest of sea legs. In recent weeks, flights and boats — as well as hotels once

have been booked solid, so travel may require some planning ahead.

## ARTS GUIDE

## BRITAIN

**EDINBURGH** Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art, tel: (131) 332-2266, open daily. To May 9: "Henri Cartier-Bresson: Portraits, Tête-à-Tête." More than 100 photographs have been selected from 60 years of work. They include portraits of French, British, and American artists and intellectuals. [www.edinburgh-galleries.co.uk/ngs.htm](http://www.edinburgh-galleries.co.uk/ngs.htm)

**LONDON** Royal Academy of Arts, tel: (171) 300-8000, open daily. "Monet in the 20th Century" will remain open nonstop from 9 A.M. on Saturday, April 17, to Sunday, April 18, at 6 P.M., when the exhibition closes. [www.royalacademy.org.uk](http://www.royalacademy.org.uk)

## FRANCE

**ARLES** Fondation Vincent Van Gogh, tel: 04-90-49-04-04, open daily. To June 27: "Le Regard de Vincent Van Gogh sur les Exemples Japonais du XIXème Siècle." The influence of Japanese art in Van Gogh's works is illustrated by a side-by-side display of prints by Hokusai, Hiroshige and other Japanese masters and reproductions of the artist's works that show his use of similar motifs.

**PARIS** Galeries Nationales du Grand Palais, tel: 01-44-13-17-17, closed Tuesdays and May 1. Continuing To July 12: "L'Art Egyptien au Temps des Pyramides." Brings together art from the Old Kingdom (c. 2700-200 B.C.), when the pyramids were built, the temples decorated with colored reliefs and the tombs filled with furniture, jewelry and crafted objects. Petit Palais, tel: 01-42-85-12-73, closed Mondays. To July 18: "Maroc, Les Trésors du Royaume." Documents the convergence of peoples and cultures and their influence on Moroccan civilization from prehistoric times to 20th-century artists. A large section of the exhibition features items from the ruins of the Roman city of Volubilis.

## GERMANY

**DUSSeldorf** Kunstsammlung Nordrhein-Westfalen, tel: (211) 8381-0, closed Mondays. To June 27: "Hidden Treasures From the Tavern Museum." On loan from the Belgian museum, more than 100 statues, masks and other items from the former colony of Congo. The collection was set up by King Leopold II at the end of the 19th century to familiarize the Belgian people with the "Black Continent." [www.kunstsammlung.de](http://www.kunstsammlung.de)

## HONG KONG

University Museum and Art Gallery, tel: 2975-5600, closed Fridays. To May 1: "Art Fashion: Originals by Famous Fashion Illustrators of the 20th Century."

More than 120 drawings by such fashion illustrators as Erte, Inibe and Christian Berard. [www.staatsgalerie.de](http://www.staatsgalerie.de)

## JAPAN



A Cartier-Bresson portrait of the French writer Colette, bottom, is part of an exhibition in Edinburgh.

## STUTTGART

Staatliche Kunsthalle, tel: (711) 212-4050, closed Mondays and May 1. To June 27: "Giovanni Battista Piranesi: Die Poetische Wehrheit." Etchings by the Italian engraver and architect (1720-1778). If Piranesi's dreams did not aim at constructible architecture, his views of ancient Rome and imaginary interiors paved the way for Italian Romantic landscape painters.

[www.moma.org/po/po.htm](http://www.moma.org/po/po.htm)

## NETHERLANDS

Rotterdam Kunsthall, tel: (10) 44-00-300, closed Mondays. To June 20: "Wege: New York, 1835-1960." Approximately 75 photographs by the American artist (1899-1960) that appeared in New York dailies in the 1930s and 40s. Capturing a car filled with a police radio, Weegee reported on the city's shabby life and was able to capture immediate scenes of work, sleep and death.

[www.moma.org/po/po.htm](http://www.moma.org/po/po.htm)

## SWEDEN

Stockholm Nationalmuseum, tel: 08-405-0851, closed Wednesdays. To May 30: "Cross-

prints by the Dutch sculptor whose work was commissioned by Emperor Rudolf II in Prague, as well as other European royalties. [www.nationalmuseum.se](http://www.nationalmuseum.se)

## SWITZERLAND

MARTIGNY Fondation Pierre Gianadda, tel: (27) 722-3978, open daily. Continues To June 6: "Turner & Les Alpes." Works on paper created by the British painter (1775-1851) while he traveled through the French and Swiss Alps in 1802. [www.gianadda.ch](http://www.gianadda.ch)

## UNITED STATES

BALTIMORE Walters Art Gallery, tel: (410) 547-9000, open daily. Continues To May 9: "Land of the Winged Horsemen: Art in Poland, 1572-1764." On loan from Polish museums, portraits, armor, costumes, objects in silver and gold from a land that was influenced by its position at the crossroads of eastern and western cultures. [www.walters.org](http://www.walters.org)

[www.moma.org/po/po.htm](http://www.moma.org/po/po.htm)

## NEW YORK

Museum of Modern Art, tel: (212) 708-9400, closed Wednesdays. To June 1: "The Museum as Muse: Artists Reflect." More than 180 paintings, sculptures, photographs, drawings, video, Participating artists who reflect on the concept of museum, explore its relationship to the art it contains and incorporate some of its aspects in their work. The exhibition presents "personal museums" created by Brodhaars, Oldenburg and Botstein. [www.moma.org](http://www.moma.org)

[www.moma.org/po/po.htm](http://www.moma.org/po/po.htm)

## WATERLOO

Arthur M. Sackler Gallery, tel: (202) 267-2700, open daily. To Sept. 6: "Dav: The Great Goddess." More than 100 representations of the Hindu goddess. The sculptures in bronze, stone, terra-cotta and paintings on paper and textile from India, Nepal, China and Pakistan range in style over 2,000 years.

[www.sackler.org](http://www.sackler.org)

## CLOSING SOON

**AMERICAS** April 18: "French Drawings From the Horvitz Collection." Art Gallery of Ontario, Toronto.

## ASIA

April 18: "A 4000-Year Art Expedition: From Ancient Egypt to Andy Warhol." Tokyo Fuji Art Museum, Tokyo.

[www.moma.org/po/po.htm](http://www.moma.org/po/po.htm)

## EUROPE

April 18: "Georges Pompidou et la Modernité." Jeu de Paume, Paris. April 21: "The Asian City of the 90s." Louisiana Museum of Modern Art, Humlebaek, Denmark.

Compiled by Elisabeth Hopkins

## BOOKS

those days was an iron scraper; its blunt teeth combed mud and burs from horsehair. To flay someone — an unusual torture — the wielder had to bear down. Perhaps the skin and muscles of an old scholar are comparatively loose."

What is Dillard up to here in this book, which seems to be a throwback to her early prose poem "Holy the Firm" (1977), in which she searches for goodness in a world where her neighbor's daughter has just had her face burned away in an airplane accident?

As quickly becomes evi-

dent, Dillard, like the reader, also longs for meaning. Interspersed with her reports of catastrophes are anecdotes about the likes of the French paleontologist Pierre Teilhard de Chardin; the founder of Hasidism, Israel ben Eliezer, whom his followers called the Baal Shem Tov or the Master of the Good Name, and sundry other mystics, visionaries and religious philosophers.

By degrees a pattern establishes itself in the text: Descriptions of great evil are followed by comments about sand, which are juxtaposed

with mind-numbing statistics, which are contrasted with comments attempting to explain God's ways.

From this pattern several fundamental questions arise: First, how can God know and love each member of the Earth's population?

Second, how can any of us know and love anyone besides our family and friends, which, as Dillard writes, compose "a group smaller than almost all sampling errors, smaller than almost all rounding errors, an invisible group at whose loss the world will not blink?"

New York Times Service

## BRIDGE

Mohan and Barnet Shenkin. Bidding led to two hearts, and South was totally unaware of the catastrophic trump division that awaited him.

Choosing to leave the trumps untouched, he won the diamond lead with dummy's ace. South crossed to the spade nine and led the diamond nine. East was Chris-

ton. The diagrammed deal in the final of the Open Swiss Team Championship at the conclusion of the American Contract Bridge League's Spring Nationals in Vancouver, British Columbia, he sat West defending a contract of two hearts. Since the declarer on his right held six trumps headed by the ace-queen, he could reasonably hope to score at least four trump tricks and defeat the contract. But ...

The declarer was Michael Polowin who was on his way to victory in the event with Sam Lev, Brian Glubok, John

prevented from making eight tricks and his contract. Chemla, who always has plenty to say in staccato French, needed arms as well as words to express his feelings.

NORTH (D)  
♦ J 8 7 5 2  
V 9  
♦ A 10 8 3  
♦ A 7 4

WEST EAST  
♦ K 10 4 2 ♦ Q 5 3  
V K 10 5 4 2 V 7  
♦ Q 5 2 K 7 6 2  
♦ K ♦ 9 8 6 3

SOUTH  
♦ A ♦ Q 8 7 6 3  
V 9 4  
♦ Q 10 5 2

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

North East South West

Pass Pass 1 0 Pass

Pass Pass 2 0 Pass

West led the diamond queen.

but sound track apart the Yaris is road along in the way of the best small cars from ... that's right, France. It steers accurately and grips the road firmly, so it's as agile through traffic as a small car should be.

The rest of the cabin is similarly contra-normal. Here the surfaces resemble stone or handmade paper. There are four big, round air vents, and enough stowage spaces to ensure you'll never find your mobile phone again.

You sit high, for the Yaris is a tall car, so you get a great view out. At least, you would if the windshield pillars weren't so thick. Entire vehicles can hide behind them, so care is needed in traffic. Trunk space is small, but you can slide the rear seat forward by up to six inches to increase it and still have enough legroom left for young children.

This small-is-fun notion should apply to the driving as well as to the design, and the Yaris hits the spot here, too. It gets along with more pep than you'd expect, because that tiny engine delivers a healthy 68 bhp, channelled to the front wheels via a transmission with a short, switch-like shift action (an automatic clutch is optional). And it's quiet at speed, unless you thrash the engine without mercy.

More problematic are the clunks from the suspension on poor roads. They make the ride sound bumpier than it is.

on wheels, but this one has real personality. And that doesn't happen often.

• Toyota Yaris. About \$1,500 in Europe. Four cylinders, 998cc, 68 bhp at 6,000 rpm. Five-speed manual transmission, rear-wheel drive. Top speed: 135 kph (95 mph). Acceleration: 0-100 kph in 14.1 seconds. Average fuel consumption: 5.6 liters/100 km.

Next: Honda HR-V

John Simister writes for *Car magazine* and other publications.

## Fresh Air for Freiburg?

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**Thursday's 4 P.M. Close**  
 The 2,300 most traded stocks of the day.  
 Nationwide prices not reflecting late trades elsewhere.  
 The Associated Press.

12 Month  
High Low Stock Div Yld PE 52  
High Low Stock Div Yld PE 52  
High Low Stock Div Yld PE 52  
High Low Stock Div Yld PE 52

A-E-C

	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 High	52 Low	100% High	100% Low	Last Close
304 14-A AAR	24 1.8	13	AAR	1.8	21	205	218	177	198	189	+7%
305 14-A ABM	28 1.8	13	ABM	1.8	21	205	218	177	198	189	+7%
306 14-A ABM Int'l	25 1.8	13	ABM Int'l	1.8	21	205	218	177	198	189	+7%
307 14-A ABM Int'l	29 1.8	13	ABM Int'l	1.8	21	205	218	177	198	189	+7%
308 14-A ACI	25 1.8	13	ACI	1.8	21	205	218	177	198	189	+7%
309 7-A ACM	75 1.8	13	ACM	1.8	21	205	218	177	198	189	+7%
310 7-A ACM	75 1.8	13	ACM	1.8	21	205	218	177	198	189	+7%
311 7-A ACM	75 1.8	13	ACM	1.8	21	205	218	177	198	189	+7%
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346 7-A ACM	75 1.8	13	ACM	1.8	21	205	218	177	198	189	+7%
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368 7-A ACM	75 1.8	13	ACM	1.8	21	205	218	177	198	189	+7%
369 7-A ACM	75 1.8	13	ACM	1.8	21	205	218	1			

**Herald Tribune**  
**BUSINESS/FINANCE**

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1999

PAGE 13

## Boeing Posts Ninefold Profit Jump

Aircraft Maker Recovers From Profit-Sapping Production Snags

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**SEATTLE** — Boeing Co. said Thursday that its earnings surged more than ninefold in the first quarter, beating analysts' expectations, as the world's largest aircraft maker rebounded from severe production bottlenecks in the year-earlier period.

Net income at Boeing rose to \$469 million, or 50 cents a share, from \$50 million, or 5 cents, in the first quarter of 1998. Analysts surveyed by First Call Corp. expected the company to earn 42 cents a share. Sales rose 12 percent, to \$14.4 billion.

Phil Condit, Boeing chairman and chief executive officer, said all three operating units — commercial airplanes, military aircraft and missiles, and space and communications — contributed to a solid first quarter.

"The production health measures in all of our commercial airplane programs improved significantly as the recovery plan continued to yield the intended results," Mr. Condit said.

"We were especially pleased with the smooth production rate increase on our next-generation 737 lines to a record 24 airplanes a month."

Boeing's jetliner plants struggled to keep up with demand from airlines in the past two years, frustrating investors,

driving the stock down and forcing a management shake-up.

The quarterly profit, though small when compared with Boeing's sales, signals that the worst of the production problems may be over.

The commercial airplane segment had operating earnings of \$382 million for the quarter, up from just \$23 million a year earlier, when Boeing was beset with production line snarls, parts shortages

General Motors and Ford both report earnings gains. Page 14.

and delays in bringing out the new 737s.

Revenue from commercial jets was \$9.8 billion, up \$1.7 billion from first-quarter 1998. The commercial-jet group's operating margin rose to 3.9 percent in the quarter after barely breaking even a year earlier.

For all of 1998, commercial airplanes — traditionally Boeing's moneymaker — produced an operating loss of \$266 million, dragging down the company's overall performance and sparking rumors that Mr. Condit's job was in jeopardy.

Boeing delivered 448 commercial jets in the first quarter, 40 more than in the year-ago period.

The military aircraft and missile segment had operating revenue of \$3 billion, about the same as last year, while space and communications had \$1.5 billion, \$300 million lower than a year earlier, due in part to fewer deliveries of Delta 2 rocket boosters.

Some investors anticipated better-than-expected earnings.

Boeing shares jumped \$3.375 to \$38 on Wednesday, their biggest gain in five months, and continued to climb Thursday, up \$3.75 to \$41.75 in late afternoon trading in New York.

The stock had fallen 24.5 percent in two years, the worst performance for the 30 companies in Dow Jones industrial average. (Bloomberg, AP)

The stock had fallen 24.5 percent in two years, the worst performance for the 30 companies in Dow Jones industrial average.

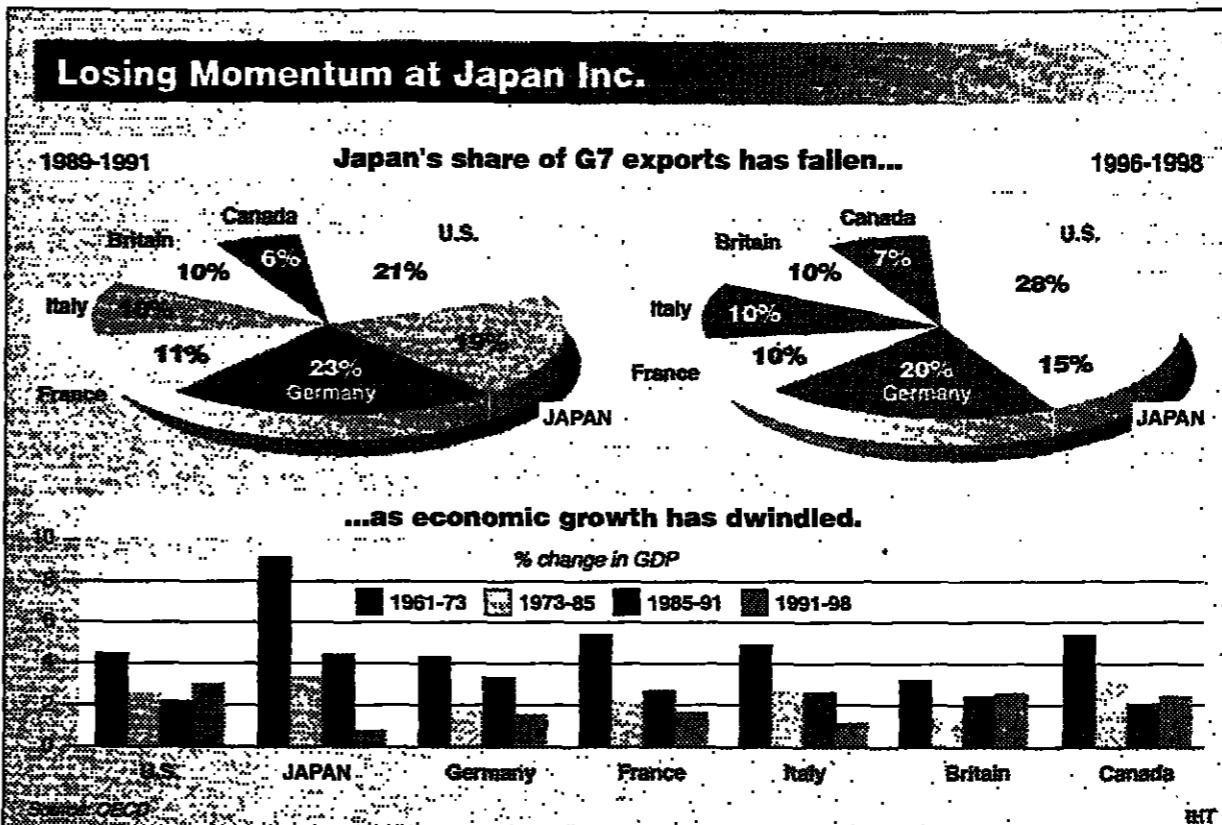
**Airbus to Decide on Small Jet**

Airbus Industrie could decide as soon as Friday whether to build the 100-seat A318, its next challenge to Boeing Co., analysts in Toulouse, France, said, Bloomberg News reported.

Airbus said the \$37 million jet would be discussed by executive board members at a meeting Friday. Airbus had planned to make a decision before 1999, but postponed it until there was a business case for the jet.

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The A318 would add a fourth member to Airbus's three-jet A320 family.



## Japan Trade Gap Falls as Exports Drop

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**TOKYO** — The government said Thursday that Japan's trade surplus had fallen 32 percent in February from a year earlier as a stronger yen hurt exports.

The current-account surplus, the broadest measure of trade in goods and services, slipped to 1.112 trillion yen (\$9.37 billion) in February, the Finance Ministry said.

Imports fell 5.4 percent, to 2,363 trillion yen, while exports dropped 13 percent, to 3,461 trillion yen. The figures are not seasonally adjusted.

On a month-to-month basis, the trade surplus was down 19 percent from January as a government spending spree aimed at cranking up the economy stayed out of the euro too long.

Judith Mayhew, the policy director of the Corporation of London, the governing body for the financial district, participated in the introduction of the leading pro-euro lobby group last month

Continental countries want Britain to join the euro largely because of the importance of London's capital market. And many bankers and government officials here fear that London's competitive position, both globally and against European rivals such as Frankfurt and Paris, would be undermined if the country stayed out of the euro too long.

Judith Mayhew, the policy director of the Corporation of London, the governing body for the financial district, participated in the introduction of the leading pro-euro lobby group last month

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development warned this week that problems in Japan's regulatory structure were holding back growth, saying that without reform, Japan faces the prospect of "prolonged economic stagnation and persistently high unemployment."

Japan needs to make a "sharp break with past regulatory practices," the OECD said.

"Structural rigidities" were the biggest reason Japan had turned in the worst economic performance in the Group of Seven leading industrial nations since 1992, the OECD said. It said they arose from "an increasingly outmoded regulatory and institutional framework."

Analysts said the plunge in exports in February was another worrying sign of more economic trouble ahead for Japan.

Matthew Poggi, an economist at Lehman Brothers Inc., said the weakening in exports was largely the result of the strength of the yen since the end of last year.

A strong yen hurts Japan's exports by making the country's products more expensive abroad.

The drop in the surplus in February was the first fall in three months and only

the second since April 1998.

The surplus was slightly lower than the average estimate of 1.19 trillion yen made by economists based in Tokyo and surveyed by Dow Jones Newswires.

Japan's trade surplus has been a source of friction with the United States and other trading partners, who have been urging Japan to boost its economy to stimulate imports.

Washington also has threatened punitive measures unless Tokyo opens its market to more foreign competition. Japan's current-account surplus for all of 1998 shrank 38.7 percent to a record 15.9 trillion yen.

The current-account balance, which measures exchanges in merchandise, services, tourism and investment, is calculated by determining the difference between Japan's income from foreign sources and its payments on foreign obligations. It excludes net capital investment.

The decline in imports in February indicates that domestic demand remains weak as the economy struggles to dig out of a recession. Furthermore, economists said the lower import figure had itself

been skewed upward by a quadrupling in aircraft imports, to 179.8 billion yen on a customs-cleared basis, after six large planes were bought following the expansion of Tokyo's Haneda Airport and an increase in international flights.

"A steep increase in the imports of aircraft I believe, is just a temporary phenomenon," said Koichi Ono, economist at the Daiwa Research Institute.

"It has nothing to do with recovery of the Japanese economy." He said the trade surplus could grow again.

"Given the severity of Japan's recession, the February fall does not mean that the downturn of the current account has started," Mr. Ono said. "Rather, Japan's economy has a long way to go before it recovers."

Taichi Sakaiya, the state minister for economic planning, told a committee on finance in the upper house of Parliament that he could not rule out fears that the government's economic measures would "run out of steam."

"If the current economic conditions continue," he said, "they would pass on to private demand, particularly consumption." (AP, AFP, Bloomberg)

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## U.K. Euro Foes Campaign in City of London

By Tom Buerkle

International Herald Tribune

**LONDON** — Opponents of Britain's participation in the euro took the debate to the heart of London's financial district Thursday, turning the City into a crucial battleground as the government of Prime Minister Tony Blair seeks to build public support for the single currency.

Business for Sterling, a group of business leaders opposed to joining the euro, gathered a number of bankers here to argue that the euro was irrelevant at best, and a menace at worst, to the fortunes of London's banks and brokerages.

"Whatever currency happens to be in use in Britain is probably the most insignificant factor of the many factors that determine London's competitive position in the world," said Stanislas

Yassukovich, chairman of the fledgling pan-European stock exchange Easdaq and a former chairman of Merrill Lynch Europe. "The City is a global financial center, not just a European one. Business is done in every currency."

The attempt to claim the hearts and minds of the financial community was the first major move by euro opponents since Mr. Blair indicated his strong leaning in favor of the single currency two months ago by presenting a national changeover plan in Parliament. It gave a taste of what is expected to be a heated campaign, particularly as the next general election approaches in 2001 or 2002.

Mr. Blair has indicated he would like to hold a referendum on the euro shortly after the election.

As the largest financial center in Europe, the biggest market for foreign-

See CITY, Page 14

and perhaps military, unity.

Many Americans, however, see those ambitions, coming on top of the introduction of the euro, as an unwelcome sign that Europe is trying to assert a world role that could clash with U.S. global interests. (France, inevitably, is assumed to be the main troublemaker.)

Such European uppishness would be anathema to many in Washington who have long held that Europe should confine itself to being a regional economic power, while the United States takes care of the geopolitics. Those kinds of complaints, and others, were aired at conferences organized here last weekend by the New Atlantic Initiative, a U.S.-based policy group seeking to promote closer Atlantic relations, and the

French Institute of International Relations.

The flames were unwittingly fanned by Edouard Balladur, the conservative former French prime minister, who shocked some Americans by calling on Europe to assert its "true independence" not only in trade, economics and currency matters but also in foreign policy and defense.

Mr. Balladur insisted that he did not seek to damage the Atlantic alliance or diminish American power, and his views would probably be shared by many Continental Europeans.

Needless to say, these theories are advanced in opinion columns without any serious attempt to substantiate them, and not necessarily with the editorial support of the newspapers that print them. Public opinion, in France and elsewhere in the European Union, is heavily in favor of the U.S.-led NATO air campaign.

But the conspiracy theories serve a purpose beyond entertainment. They draw attention to the mutual suspicions and misunderstandings that are growing between Europeans and Americans, at least in some intellectual circles, as the worst fighting since World War II rages in Europe.

For many Europeans, the war has exposed the weakness of the European Union — just as it seeks to achieve closer integration through a single currency — and dramatically highlighted the need for closer European political,

and perhaps military, unity.

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NASDAQ

**Thursday's 4 P.M.**  
The 1,000 most traded National Market securities  
in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.  
*The Associated Press.*

The 1990 issue included residential mortgage securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.

NYSE

**Thursday's 4 P.M. Close**  
**(Continued)**

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No. 36,12

the initial explosion contrasted with earlier this month, on a column of lorries along a road near the port of Algeciras, then for the first time had indeed maintained only minor damage. The mistake publicly acknowledged so quickly that, later, Javier Solana, in his Sunday afternoon, had no incident, and said

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by The Associated Press  
**for refugees.**

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**S.S. Beef**

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## World Bank Has New Loan for Russia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — James Wolfensohn, the president of the World Bank, said Thursday that the bank had promised \$2.3 billion in new loans to Russia over two years once Moscow reached agreement with the International Monetary Fund.

If granted, the World Bank loans would be the first to Russia since the country defaulted on its Treasury debt last August.

"Prime Minister Yevgeni Primakov is committed to a market-oriented system," Mr. Wolfensohn told reporters after talks with government officials. "We have agreed on a very substantial program. We expect to be a long-term constructive partner of the Russian people."

The bank came to an agreement on \$650 million and expects to reach agreement on a further \$1.2 billion in loans by the end of the month, Mr. Wolfensohn said. The loans will be disbursed after the International Monetary Fund approves the government's

economic program. Altogether, the World Bank could lend \$2.3 billion to Russia through 2001, he said.

After Mr. Wolfensohn's comments, the benchmark Russian Trading System stock index gained 3.6 percent.

"What we need to do is get guidelines from the Russian government for a clear set of steps which we can agree on," Mr. Wolfensohn said. After that, he said, the bank can "give financial assistance to develop a more sophisticated and better-managed market economy."

The loans will be used to restructure Russia's industrial sector and to finance social reforms, Mr. Wolfensohn said. The World Bank will lend \$250 million for social programs and \$400 million for retraining coal miners.

The IMF and the World Bank orchestrated a \$2.2 billion bailout package to Russia last year, but disbursements were frozen in August when the government defaulted on some debts and devalued the ruble under the impact of the global crisis in developing countries.

A team from the International Monetary Fund was also in Moscow on Thursday to finalize plans for a new loan. Russia hopes that the resumption of the IMF loans will help attract money from other lenders and possibly persuade them to write off some old debts.

"These are problems of transition," Mr. Wolfensohn said. He said it was

dioxide and petrochemicals.

Huntsman is the largest privately owned chemical concern in North America, and the transaction is expected to make it the world's biggest by expanding its European and Asian activities and introducing it into Africa.

The purchase will involve 7,000 employees in 15 countries.

ICI said the deal would result in initial net proceeds of £1.3 billion (\$2.1 billion), which it plans to use to cut group debt of some £2.2 billion.

ICI shares rose 5 pence to close at 640, extending gains made Wednesday on market speculation about a deal.

"important we keep this partnership" so as to give the support that Russia needs. The bank will also help arrange a Japanese government credit exceeding \$1 billion.

Mr. Wolfensohn was scheduled to meet with Mr. Primakov on Thursday, but the prime minister was taken to the hospital for an unscheduled medical checkup. Mr. Primakov's deputy, Yuri Maslyukov, replaced him.

The IMF and the World Bank orchestrated a \$2.2 billion bailout package to Russia last year, but disbursements were frozen in August when the government defaulted on some debts and devalued the ruble under the impact of the global crisis in developing countries.

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## Deutsche Telekom Seeks Capital to Grow Abroad

Bloomberg News

BONN — Deutsche Telekom AG said Thursday that it planned a big sale of new shares to finance acquisitions abroad as it adapted to fierce price competition at home that kept its first-quarter earnings flat.

The planned capital increase, worth as much as 11.8 billion euros (\$12.7 billion), would dilute shareholdings of Deutsche Telekom, a prospect that drove down the stock price Thursday. But it would allow the company to respond to a price war in the newly deregulated German market by increasing its foreign presence.

Competition cut first-quarter revenue 7 percent, to 16.1 billion Deutsche marks (\$8.89 billion), keeping net income to 1.04 billion DM, barely higher than its 1 billion DM net income a year earlier, even as the company cut costs.

The company's chief rivals captured one-third of Germany's long-distance market in the first year of competition, forcing Deutsche Telekom to slash prices to stem market-share losses.

Analysts say Deutsche Telekom, like other former phone monopolies in Europe, needs to foster growth through international mergers and acquisitions to counter new competition at home.

"Big is beautiful," said Robert Halver, an analyst at Bank Delbrück & Co. in Frankfurt. "The company needs to look across its borders."

Deutsche Telekom's shares fell 2.85 euros to close at 38.75 in Frankfurt.

## ICI to Sell Units to Huntsman for \$2.8 Billion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Imperial Chemical Industries PLC said Thursday it would sell several businesses to Huntsman Corp. for \$2.8 billion as it moved away from the bulk commodities business to focus on more profitable specialty chemicals.

Once a bellwether for British industry, ICI has been in recent years by weakening bulk-chemicals markets, increased competition from Asian rivals and the massive debt it assumed when it bought specialty-chemicals businesses from Unilever in 1997 for \$8 billion.

The deal with Huntsman includes ICI units producing polyurethanes, titanium

oxides and petrochemicals.

Huntsman is the largest privately owned chemical concern in North America, and the transaction is expected to make it the world's biggest by expanding its European and Asian activities and introducing it into Africa.

The purchase will involve 7,000 employees in 15 countries.

ICI said the deal would result in initial net proceeds of £1.3 billion (\$2.1 billion), which it plans to use to cut group debt of some £2.2 billion.

ICI shares rose 5 pence to close at 640.

ICI also said it was considering several options for disposing of its acrylics activities.

(Reuters, Bridge News)

Huntsman will acquire the ICI businesses through a new company, Huntsman ICI, in which ICI has agreed to keep a 30 percent stake for a minimum of three years and a maximum of four.

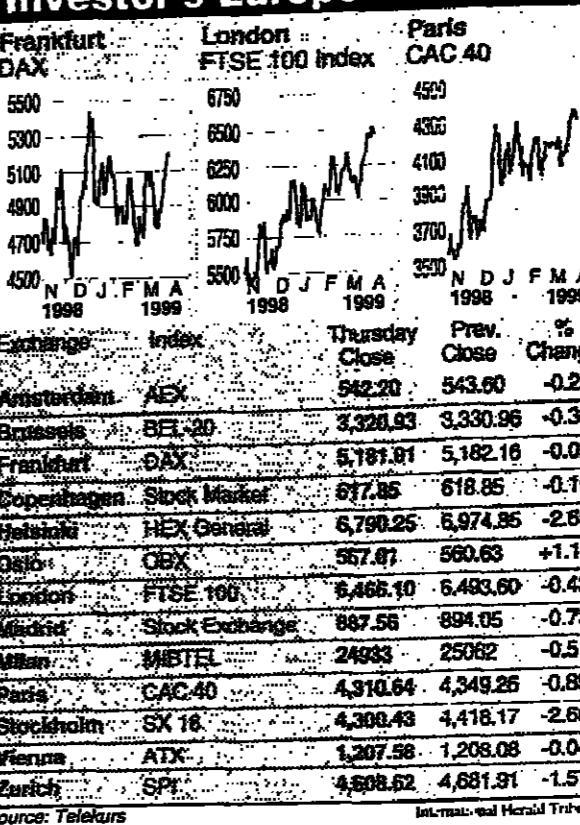
Huntsman will purchase ICI's three polyurethane manufacturing sites at Wilton, England; Rozenburg, the Netherlands, and Geismar, Louisiana.

Huntsman will also buy Imperial Chemical's share of Olefins production from the cracker in Wilton, at Teesside in northern England.

ICI also said it was considering several options for disposing of its acrylics activities.

(Reuters, Bridge News)

## Investor's Europe



Sources: Telekurs

International Herald Tribune

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Thursday, April 15

Prices in local currencies.

In euros for ECU countries.

Telkurs

High Low Close Prev.

Amsterdam AEX Index: 374.55 Previous: 374.54

Bewog Holding 14.50 14.50 18.70 18.75

BMW 14.50 14.35 14.50 14.40

Body Shop 14.50 14.50 14.50 14.50

Commerzbank 30.05 29.80 30.60 30.20

DaimlerChrysler 90.75 89.60 90.10 90.20

Daimler-Benz 90.75 89.60 90.10 90.20

Deutsche Bank 48.15 47.20 47.74 47.09

Deutsche Telekom 39.40 38.50 39.75 41.50

Diemelkunst 8.05 7.80 8.00 8.00

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Eurogas 11.80 11.50 11.80 11.50

EuroVer 18.50 18.00 18.50 18.50

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the initial explanation contrasted with earlier this month when a column of vehicles along a road near Pristina was said to have been hit by Yugoslav forces. It was later learned that the column had indeed been hit, but not by Yugoslav forces. The mistake publicly acknowledged so quickly that day, Javier Solana, the European Union's foreign policy chief, said.

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by The Associated Press  
for refugees.**DS**

polis of fabric. Two Albanian leaders, a sportsperson in the past, say about 100,000 people have fled their homes. More than 100,000 have been killed, and the city has been stripped of its infrastructure.

" said Pauline Kael, a spokeswoman for the UN.

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agency said Mr. Bush's "public statement" of the government's support for the federal budget was a "bold move" that would help end the leadership crisis. The president's proposal to cut \$1 billion from the budget deficit would be the first major step toward ending the budget deficit.

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**Stance**  
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On has eased its stance on Libya, allowing food imports to be sold to Iran. The official said.

is a softening in the country's view of Libya, which has been viewed as a threat to its economy and exports.

**S. Beef**  
n said Wednesday that U.S. beef sales to South Korea had no impact on the market. Page 11.

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Pages 18-19  
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**"PHONE CALLS, E-MAILS, FAXES, THE WEB."****JUST ANOTHER DAY AT THE OFFICE**

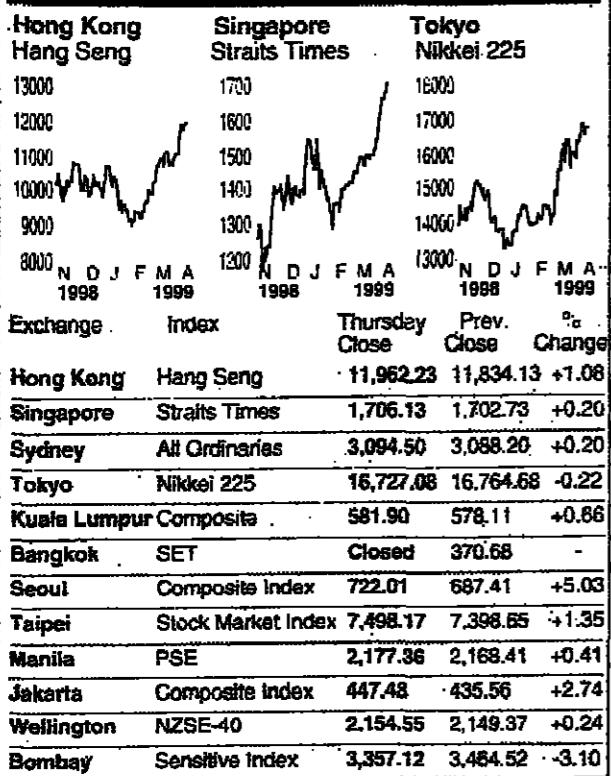
ONLY INMARSAT CAN KEEP YOU IN TOUCH VIA VOICE, VIA E-MAIL,  
VIA FAX, VIA TELEX, VIA INTERNET AND EVEN VIA VIDEO.

SO IF YOU NEED YOUR OFFICE TO BE WHEREVER YOUR BUSINESS  
TAKES YOU, GET IN TOUCH WITH INMARSAT TODAY.

VIA  
**INMARSAT**

MUCH MORE THAN TALK

20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN GLOBAL MOBILE SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS

**Investor's Asia**

Source: Telkurs International Herald Tribune

**Very briefly:**

- Malaysia's industrial output rose 4.8 percent in February from the previous month, after having suffered its biggest drop in 11 months in January, led by gains in electricity and industrial chemicals. But the country's consumer price index fell 0.2 percent in March from February as the recession cooled spending in areas such as food and recreation.
- Hyundai Engineering & Construction Co., South Korea's largest contractor, won a \$955 million order to build gas plants in Iran, its biggest ever. Hyundai signed a contract with Total SA of France, which placed the order on behalf of state-run National Iranian Oil Co.
- Halliburton Co. will buy a 6.45 percent stake in Chivoda Corp., a Japanese engineering company, to take advantage of an expected economic rebound in the region.
- OMV AG, Austria's largest oil and gas producer, will offer 135 million Australian dollars (\$86 million) for Cultus Petroleum NL, planning to use the oil explorer as a base for expansion in Australia.
- Nippon Steel Corp. will increase spending on factories and equipment by 10 percent this year. But Sumitomo Metal Industries Ltd. will cut spending on factories and equipment to the lowest in a decade this year as it completes construction of a factory and domestic demand declines.
- Sun Microsystems Inc. is talks with Hong Kong Telecommunications Ltd. toward a cooperation pact in Hong Kong similar to one it signed last month in Japan.

**9 Indonesia Banks Sign for Recapitalization**

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Bali, eligible for its recapitalization program.

JAKARTA — Nine private banks signed investment and performance contracts with the central bank and the government Thursday as part of an ambitious bank recapitalization program.

But officials did not give details of a planned bond issue to finance the recapitalization, and the signing came amid rising concern that the program was costing too much.

The performance contracts committed the banks to meeting agreed operating targets such as a capital adequacy ratio of 8 percent by 2001, the Bank Indonesia governor, Sjahrial Sabrin, said.

Last month the government declared nine private banks, including PT Bank Internasional Indonesia, PT Bank Lippo and PT Bank

Bali, eligible for its recapitalization program.

Under the plan, the government will provide 80 percent of the funds needed to recapitalize the banks in the form of bonds if the founding shareholders provide 20 percent in cash.

A Bank Indonesia director, Subroto Joyosumarto, said at a news conference after the signing ceremony that the founding shareholders must come up with the money a week under a deadline set by the government.

But Finance Minister Bambang Subianto said the government had yet to decide on the structure of the bonds it would issue.

M. Sabrin said the bond release would be timed so it did not disrupt the existing market for Bank Indonesia certificates.

Mr. Subarjo said details of the bond issues should be decided in two weeks at the latest.

But analysts voiced concern that the cost of recapitalization was spiraling out of control.

"It's a negative equity hole that gets larger and larger every day," said Sam Chin, a banking specialist and the Singapore managing director of Fitch IBCA, a credit-rating company. "The final numbers could be lot bigger than government estimates."

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M. Sabrin said the bond release would be timed so it did not disrupt the existing market for Bank Indonesia certificates.

"It's a bottomless pit unless rates come down," said Albert Jan Hofman, head of Asia-Pacific fixed-income research at ABN-AMRO Holding NV in Singapore.

"Companies won't start to borrow until we see lower rates," he said.

The problem, however, is that relatively high rates have a lot to do with maintaining the relative strength of the rupiah, the Indonesian currency.

It lost as much as 80 percent of its value against the dollar last year in the Asian financial crisis, crimping the ability of thousands of Indonesian companies to repay debts.

"The whole debt-restructuring process is in a kind of limbo," Mr. Hofman said.

(AP, AFP, Bloomberg)

**Foreign Panel****Aids Beijing On Industry**

Agence France-Presse

BEIJING — A panel of foreign business leaders was appointed Thursday by China's capital city to offer the municipal government advice on how to bolster investment and economic development.

The 17-business advisers head companies, ranging from the Swedish-Swiss engineering giant ABB Asea Brown Boveri Ltd. to Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi Ltd.

The Hong Kong Trade Development Council, Hyundai Group of South Korea and the U.S. software giant Microsoft Corp. will also be represented.

The foreign business leaders were chosen on the basis of the countries they came from, the sectors of industry they represented and Beijing's economic development strategy.

The council plans to hold a two-day meeting once a year, with the first set for May 19 and 20, to focus on ways to speed high-technology development in Beijing.

China's economic development has generally been uneven, with regions such as Shanghai in the east and Guangdong Province in the south receiving more foreign investment than most others.

**Sushi Was Fishy At French Chain**

The Associated Press

HONG KONG — In a city where open-air markets of live poultry and wiggling fish raise frequent questions about hygiene, the French grocery chain Carrefour SA has gotten itself into trouble for selling sushi without a license.

During a surprise check on food shops in Hong Kong's suburban New Territories on Wednesday, municipal health officials caught the French grocery chain selling sushi and sashimi without all of the required government approvals, a Carrefour spokesman, Edgar Ling, said by phone. But he insisted the sushi was safe.

The French chain maintains hygiene standards higher than those required by the government. Mr. Ling said, so it sees no reason to stop selling the sushi, despite three previous citations and fines of up to 13,000 Hong Kong dollars (\$1,680) each time.

PAL has set its own deadline of June 4 to come up with the fresh equity, which would give the new investors a 90 percent stake.

PAL submitted its revised plan to the SEC last month. The plan already had been conditionally approved by the airline's major creditors — a consortium of European financial institutions and the U.S. Export-Import Bank.

But the Securities and Exchange Commission gave the ailing airline until May 4 to make improvements, extending the deadline Thursday for approval of the plan.

It said that the new deadline was final and warned that the airline would close if it could not find investors to plow in \$200 million, a key element of the plan.

PAL, which owes more than \$2.2 billion to about 9,000 creditors, has not identified any new investors, Perfecto Yasay Jr., chairman of the securities commission, said.

Peter Foster, an adviser to the airline, said that it was in "very serious discussions" with potential investors whom he could not name because of confidentiality agreements.

"We believe we're on track," he said.

man would not allow the airline to fold. But he has not come forward with a pledge to provide the cash.

PAL's initial rescue plan included a capital increase of \$150 million, of which Mr. Tan would have provided up to \$90 million. Major creditors saw the capitalization as inadequate and rejected the plan in December.

Mr. Tan stepped aside as the airline's chairman and majority shareholder, said that the business-

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## Packer Sets On-Line Spin-Off

Reuters

SYDNEY — The media magnate Kerry Packer plans to cash in on the Internet stock craze by floating part of his on-line operation, raising about 250 million Australian dollars (\$159.1 million).

Daniel Petre, chairman of the on-line arm of Mr. Packer's Publishing & Broadcasting Ltd., said the flotation, by September, would occur "wherever is most appropriate for the company." The unit also changed its name to ecorp Pty. from PBL Online. Analysts and sources said the spin-off probably would end up on the Nasdaq market.

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INTERNATIONAL INVESTING

# In a Hare-and-Tortoise Market, Even Hedge Funds Falter

By Richard A. Oppel Jr.  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — Investors kicking themselves as their portfolios fall further behind index funds and Internet stocks can take comfort in this: They've got prestigious company.

Several of the biggest and most celebrated hedge funds, the freewheeling private partnerships that invest more than \$200 billion for pension funds, endowments and very wealthy individuals, have gotten off to a poor start this year.

Hedge funds, unlike mutual funds, can borrow huge sums to invest, speculate in foreign currencies and sell stocks short in a bet they will decline. But while some have made wrong-way currency bets or had other complicated strategies backfire this year, many others have simply found it difficult to pick stocks, or short them, in an environment where major indexes are powered higher by a small group of rapidly growing stocks.

Jeff Vinik, the former manager of Fidelity Investments Inc.'s Magellan fund who now oversees about \$2.5 billion at Vinik Asset Management LP in Boston, gained just 1 percent in the first quarter, after returns of 45 percent last year and 77 percent the previous year, according to a person knowledgeable about the fund.

Another top manager, Nicholas Roditi of Quota Fund, posted a 1.4 percent decline in the first quarter, a fund executive said. His \$1.1 billion fund stumbled last year, too, but ranked as one of the best over five years, cumulatively returning more than 400 percent through December.

Mr. Roditi, an outside investment adviser who runs

Quota for Soros Fund Management LLC, still outpaced the largest of the famed investor George Soros' funds, the \$6.9 billion Quantum fund. Managed by Stanley Druckesmiller, Quantum fell 15.5 percent during the first quarter, in part because of bad bets on the yen and bonds.

Another large hedge fund with a strong record, \$14 billion Tiger Management LP, dropped 7.5 percent in the

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quarter, according to an investor. Tiger's boss, Julian Robertson, had many of his largest stock holdings in shares of small- to mid-capitalization companies, which declined along with most stocks of that size.

The results, in part, demonstrate that even the highest-paid minds in investing are not immune to what has become a two-tiered market: A select batch of large growth stocks pushing indexes to record levels, while most stocks sputter or decline.

Just like many retail investors, who have eschewed large-cap stock funds and the latest Internet offerings for more conservative "value" stocks, some hedge funds have found that fundamental research and old-fashioned stockpicking has not worked lately.

Mr. Roditi and Mr. Druckesmiller declined to comment through a Soros spokesman, who also declined to comment on the performance of Quota or Quantum. Executives at Vinik Asset Management and Tiger Management also declined to comment on the performance of their funds.

While the Standard & Poor's index of 500 large-cap companies rose 5 percent in the first quarter, an index of 18 leading hedge funds tracked by U.S. Offshore Funds Directory rose just 1.3 percent, the second-worst quarterly performance in almost four years. A broader index of hedge funds tracked by the Tennessee Group, a New York hedge fund advisory service, did better, returning 3.3

percent for the year to date, up 1.5 percent in the first quarter, in part because of bad bets on the yen and bonds.

Another large hedge fund with a strong record, \$14 billion Tiger Management LP, dropped 7.5 percent in the

quarter, according to an investor. Tiger's boss, Julian Robertson, had many of his largest stock holdings in shares of small- to mid-capitalization companies, which declined along with most stocks of that size.

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"What's happened in the last year or so is that the fundamentals have been thrown out the window, as companies that have no earnings and no prospective earnings are selling at infinite multiples. It really has upset the applecart," said one of Mr. Robertson's investors, who asked not to be named.

The wide gap between large-cap growth stocks and the rest of the market has caused hedge-fund managers to change some habits. Some, for instance, have stopped shorting S&P 500 Index futures when they want to hedge certain stock purchases and are using mid-cap futures instead.

"They're matching capitalization much more closely than they've ever had to," said Carrie McCabe, the president of Blackstone Alternative Asset Management in New York, which oversees \$1.5 billion in hedge-fund money invested through 40 different managers.

Hedge funds tend to traffic in smaller-cap stocks, whose underperformance has been somewhat obscured by some of the large caps, which

have driven the large indices, says George Van, the chairman of Van Hedge Fund Advisors International Co. in Nashville. "When small caps come back, I think hedge funds will outperform."

Consider Tiger Management, which reported holding about \$7 billion in stocks at the end of last year, according to securities filings. Of Tiger's 25 largest stocks holdings, 13 had market capitalizations of less than \$3 billion.

And of those, 11 have declined over the past year, in keeping with the decline in most mid-cap stocks this year. Some of Tiger's larger stocks did much better. Its fourth-largest holding at the end of last year, MCI Worldcom Inc., has jumped 30 percent this year, while the seventh-largest, Morgan Stanley Dean Witter & Co., has risen 60 percent.

"The general narrowness of the market is a problem for all managers," said Charles Gradiane, the chief investment strategist at the Tennessee Group.

Among big funds, first-quarter results ranged from losses of 15 percent to gains of about the same amount, an unusual wide spread for three months, said Antoine Bernheim, publisher of U.S. Offshore Funds Directory.

By some measures, the stock market has not shown as dramatic lack of breadth in generation. Four out of five stocks have underperformed the S&P 500 by at least 15 percent over the past year, according to Salomon Smith Barney Inc., by far the widest such divergence in the 28 years the firm has tracked the measure. And this year through April 9, the average stock on the New York Stock Exchange declined 5.9 percent, compared to a 10.1 percent gain in the S&P 500.

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Messieurs les actionnaires

**WORLD ROUNDUP**

**Strawberry Charged Over Sex and Drugs**

**BASEBALL** Darryl Strawberry, the New York Yankees outfielder, has been charged in Tampa, Florida with possession of cocaine and soliciting a prostitute.

Strawberry solicited an undercover officer for sex for \$50, police said after the arrest Wednesday. Police searched Strawberry and found 0.3 grams of cocaine wrapped in a \$20 bill.

The 37-year-old was released on \$6,000 bond. He is in Tampa at the Yankees' training camp getting into shape after cancer surgery. (AP)

**Deal Reached in WNBA**

**BASKETBALL** The Women's NBA and its players' union agreed to a four-year contract Wednesday. The preliminary agreement, expected to be ratified by the players Monday, included increases in the minimum salary to \$30,000 from \$15,000 for veterans and to \$25,000 for rookies. Benefits include year-round health and dental care, pension, maternity benefits and life insurance. (AP)

**Evidence on the Judges**

**BOXING** Roy Goodman, a New York state senator, said he had unearthed evidence of a potentially criminal nature involving the judging in the heavyweight championship fight between Evander Holyfield and Lennox Lewis last month. Goodman said Wednesday he had given the evidence to the Manhattan district attorney. (NYT)

**Devils Stay Hot on Road**

**ICE HOCKEY** The New Jersey Devils tied a National Hockey League record with their 27th road victory, 2-1, over the Buffalo Sabres on Wednesday. The Devils matched the record set by the Montreal Canadiens in 1976-77 and 1977-78. New Jersey can break the record in its final game at Nashville. (AP)

**Manchester Pays a Price For Its Berth In Cup Final**

Compiled by The Associated Press

Manchester United paid a price for its FA Cup semifinal replay triumph over Arsenal.

Ryan Giggs, who scored the winning goal in extra time, hobbled out of Villa Park on crutches Wednesday night with

**SOCCER ROUNDUP**

an ankle injury and could miss United's European Cup semifinal second leg against Juventus in Turin next week. Peter Schmeichel, who saved a penalty for United, injured himself making a save in extra time. Roy Keane, the United captain, was sent off, and will be suspended for United's next game in the Premier League.

Giggs, second-half substitute, secured the United victory with an impressive goal in the second half of extra time. He burst past four Arsenal defenders in a 60-meter surge that began inside his own half before lashing a left-foot drive high into the net past David Seaman, the Arsenal goalkeeper.

David Beckham had put United ahead with a brilliant shot after 17 minutes. Dennis Bergkamp leveled with a deflected shot after 69 minutes.

United had to play the final 46 minutes with 10 men after Keane earned his second yellow card.

In the last minute of normal time, Arsenal won a penalty but Schmeichel, who made a series of outstanding saves, pushed away Bergkamp's kick.

**YOUTH WORLD CUP** Pablo González

scored twice in a three-goal, 15-minute outburst in the first half, and Spain went on to defeat the United States, 3-2, in Port Harcourt, Nigeria on Thursday to reach the quarterfinals at the Youth World Cup.

Taylor Twellman scored a pair of second-half goals for the United States,

but his second goal came in injury time, too late to worry the Spanish. The victory sends Spain to Kaduna and a



Ryan Giggs, right, taking his game-winning shot as Tony Adams defends.

meeting with African under-20 champion Ghana on Sunday.

In Bauchi, Nigeria on Thursday, Japan upset Portugal, 5-4 on penalties after a 1-1 draw. The victory sends Japan to the round of eight on Sunday, when it will face the winner of the match between Mexico and two-time defending champion Argentina, played late Thursday.

Brazil, seeking its fourth title in the under-20 championships, routed Croatia, 4-0, Wednesday. Brazil will face Uruguay on Sunday in Lagos. Uruguay edged Paraguay in Lagos, 10-9, on penalties after a 2-2 tie. The game was a rough one; one Paraguayan and two Uruguayan received red cards.

Also on Sunday, Nigeria will face the winner of the Mali-Cameroun game played late Thursday.

**ITALY** Batistuta and Hernan Crespo, the Argentinean strikers who lead Serie A in scoring, each scored Wednesday as Parma and Fiorentina drew, 1-1, in the first leg of the Italian cup final.

Crespo, who has 16 goals in the league, gave host Parma the lead.

With nine minutes to go, Edmundo, Batistuta's Brazilian partner up front, collected the ball on the right, thundered

toward the touchline and fired a low hard shot into the goalmouth. Batistuta got to the ball just ahead of Parma's French center fullback, Lilian Thuram, and hammered it into the Parma goal.

**FRANCE** Bordeaux, the French league leader, was held to a scoreless draw at home Wednesday by Lorient.

The result means that Bordeaux moves two points ahead of Olympique Marseille, which takes on Nancy in Montpellier on Thursday. Marseille was ordered to play the match away from its Stade Velodrome after recent crowd violence at the club's matches.

**NETHERLANDS** Mario Melchior scored the winning goal as Ajax Amsterdam beat Feyenoord, 2-1, in a Dutch Cup semifinal Wednesday.

In the final, Ajax will face Fortuna Sittard, which beat PSV Eindhoven, 3-1.

Tuesday, Wimberlot gave Ajax the lead with a bicycle kick in the first half. In the second half, Feyenoord, the league leader, found its rhythm again, and Jean Paul van Gastel leveled the score in the 55th minute with a free kick from 20 meters.

Melchior scored in the 71st minute after running through the Feyenoord defense to shoot the ball through goalkeeper Jurek Dudek's legs. (AP, AFP, Reuters)

**U.S. Senate Begins Hearings on Olympics**

'Get Rid of Samaranch,' Lawmaker Says

By Richard Sandomir  
New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — Members of a Senate committee harshly reprimanded two U.S. members of the International Olympic Committee for a "culture of corruption," on the first day of hearings on the IOC.

While other senators suggested varying timetables for reform, Senator Ernest Hollings lent an air of blunt impatience to the Commerce Committee proceedings Wednesday with a call for immediate action.

"What are you all waiting for?" the South Carolina Democrat asked. "Why not get rid of Samaranch?"

Juan Antonio Samaranch, the IOC president since 1980, has been under fire during the Olympic crisis, but has resolutely resisted calls to step down and declined an invitation to appear at the hearings.

"Why not say, 'Get rid of the guy?'" Hollings said, adding: "Let them all resign. Get a clean group. That's the only way to get structural change."

Looking at George Mitchell, the former senator who headed a inquiry into the Salt Lake City bribery scandal on behalf of the U.S. Olympic Committee, Hollings said: "Give us some marching orders. Tell us what to do."

The Mitchell commission offered a road map for IOC and USOC reform in March in its report examining the "culture of improper gift-giving" that characterized Salt Lake City's successful bid to host the 2002 Winter Games.

The USOC quickly adopted the recommendations, but the IOC has moved at a slower pace, creating ethics and reform panels that have yet to meet. A 30-member task force created by Samaranch has so far named only six members.

Despite repeated praise for the USOC's swift move to adopt some reforms, Senator John McCain, the Arizona Republican who is chairman of the Commerce Committee, chastised William Hybl, the USOC president, for not turning over the organization's internal report of its in-

vestigation into the Salt Lake scandal.

McCain also repeatedly expressed annoyance with the two U.S. members of the IOC, Anita DeFrantz and James Easton, for the vagueness of their answers during testimony, and for their failure to fully support the Mitchell panel's recommendations for reform.

Afterward, McCain said he would have preferred to question Samaranch. "I think he has the information they clearly didn't have," he said, referring to DeFrantz and Easton.

The Mitchell commission's recommendations for the IOC include term limits and periodic reelection for its members; prohibiting any country that does not sign an international treaty against bribery from being the host of an Olympics; opening IOC meetings and financial statements to the public, and requiring all IOC members' visits to cities bidding for the Olympics to be paid for by the committee or by the members.

Senators implied that the IOC's sincerity would determine the severity of possible congressional legislation. Senator Ted Stevens, Republican of Alaska, suggested measures to limit the IOC's tax-exempt status in the United States, to reduce the tax deductibility of payments and sponsorship fees to the IOC by U.S. television networks and other companies and to shift control of all domestic TV payments from the IOC to the USOC.

On Monday, Representatives Henry Waxman, Democrat of California, and Rick Lazio, Republican of New York, introduced a bill that would prohibit U.S. corporations and individuals from providing financial support to the IOC until it adopts the Mitchell commission's recommendations.

McCain and Stevens warned against rushing into harsh legislative action in order to gauge how quickly the IOC acts and to forestall any cuts in money from anxious global sponsors, which would hurt athletes. Nonetheless, McCain said he would move immediately to introduce legislation to place the IOC under the federal Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, which bars bribery of foreign officials.

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## SPORTS

# Yankees Crush Orioles Despite Irabu's Shaky Pitching

*The Associated Press*

Chuck Knoblauch hit a leadoff homer and went 5-for-6 as the New York Yankees took sole possession of the American League East lead for the first time this season, beating the Baltimore Orioles, 14-7, for their seventh straight victory.

"That was obviously an awesome display of hitting, or an awful display of pitching," Ray Miller, the Baltimore manager, said after his team lost Wednesday for the sixth time in seven games. "It was probably a little bit of both."

New York has won its last nine home games against Baltimore.

The Yankees led, 8-2, before Hideki Irabu came in and was tagged for five runs in one-third of an inning.

"I don't feel physically bad. I just need to throw the ball better," Irabu said through a translator. "There are many different ways to get out of a slump. It is up to the manager to decide."

Irabu, dropped from the rotation after

falling to cover first base twice in one week during spring training, was booted as he left the field after Harold Baines's three-run homer made the score 8-7.

Interim manager Don Zimmer said he did not know what Irabu's next step should be.

"His confidence can't be high right now," Zimmer said. "We need to hit him right. We got him into the perfect situation with a six-run lead. Before you know it, we were in a fight for our lives."

Indians 11, Royals 4 Sandy Alomar hit his first homer since August, and Manny Ramirez hit a three-run shot as Cleveland scored nine runs in the sixth inning against visiting Kansas City.

Tigers 7, Devil Rays 6 Jose Cruz Jr. hit a game-winning single in the 11th despite Jose Canseco's career home run. Canseco became the 28th player in major-league history to reach

the 400-homer mark. Born in Cuba, he also is the first player born outside the United States to hit 400 homers.

Athletics 6, Angels 5 Matt Stairs drew a bases-loaded walk to drive home the tying run, and Olmedo Saenz followed

with a sacrifice fly as Oakland beat visiting Anaheim.

Rangers 8, Mariners 6 Tom Goodwin hit a go-ahead single in the seventh and Lee Stevens hit a two-run homer as Texas scored four runs in the ninth to win in Seattle.

Twins 7, Twins 1 Jeff Weaver pitched five shutout innings, allowing one hit in his major league debut, and Detroit stopped a six-game losing streak by beating visiting Minnesota.

Mets 4, Marlins 1 John Franco became the second pitcher to reach 400 career saves and Orel Hershiser got his first

victory with New York as the host Mets extended their winning streak to five by beating Florida.

Franco, 38, got his third save of the season. He relieved in the ninth and struck out Todd Dunwoody and Preston Wilson before Kevin Orih hit a bloop double.

Franco then fanned Jorge Fabregas for the final out and was mobbed by his teammates at Shea Stadium.

The only reliever with more saves than Franco is Lee Smith, who retired with 478.

Brewers 15, Brewers 1 Jim Abbott got rocked again. Fortunately, there were few witnesses.

Abbott gave up eight runs in three-plus innings, including two homers and a career-high six RBIs by Chris Widger, as the Expos routed Milwaukee in front of only 6,525 fans in Montreal. Abbott's earned run average rose to 14.63.

Cubs 5, Reds 4 Glenallen Hill hit a pair

of homers and Sammy Sosa got out of a slump with two doubles as the Cubs snapped a four-game losing streak by beating Cincinnati in Chicago.

Cardinals 9, Pirates 5 Darren Bragg hit his first National League homer and St. Louis squandered a four-run lead before rallying to win in Pittsburgh with the help of some sloppy Pirates defense.

Braves 10, Phillies 4 Chipper Jones, Javy Lopez and Gerald Williams homered to lead Atlanta to victory in Philadelphia.

Diamondbacks 6, Dodgers 2 Jay Bell hit his major league-leading fifth homer and Omar Daal pitched seven strong innings as Arizona beat Los Angeles in Phoenix.

Astros 6, Giants 3 At San Francisco, Jose Lima pitched six solid innings and Houston hit three homers, including Jeff Bagwell's first of the season, to win in San Francisco.

• San Diego's game at Colorado was postponed by snow.



*John Franco/The Associated Press*  
New York Mets reliever John Franco celebrating his 400th career save with catcher Todd Pratt.

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*AP Photo/John G. Mabanglo*  
A black and white photograph of a person's face, possibly a player, looking towards the camera.

## SCOREBOARD

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## MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

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## W L Pct. GB

## New York 7 1 .700 -3

## Boston 6 1 .557 1

## Tampa Bay 5 4 .556 2

## Baltimore 2 6 .250 5

## CENTRAL DIVISION

## W L Pct. GB

## Cleveland 7 1 .700 -3

## Kansas City 3 5 .555 4

## Milwaukee 2 5 .555 2

## Chicago 2 5 .555 4/4

## Detroit 2 6 .250 5

## WEST DIVISION

## W L Pct. GB

## Texas 5 4 .555 4

## Arizona 4 5 .444 1

## Seattle 4 5 .444 1

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

## EAST DIVISION

## W L Pct. GB

## New York 7 2 .700 -3

## Atlanta 6 2 .555 1

## Montreal 4 5 .444 3

## Philadelphia 4 5 .444 2

## Florida 2 6 .250 4/4

## CENTRAL DIVISION

## W L Pct. GB

## Houston 6 2 .600 -3

## St. Louis 5 3 .555 1

## Pittsburgh 4 4 .444 3

## Chicago 3 5 .355 2

## Cincinnati 3 5 .355 2

## Milwaukee 3 5 .355 2

## WEST DIVISION

## W L Pct. GB

## San Francisco 6 2 .600 -3

## Los Angeles 5 4 .555 1

## Arizona 4 4 .444 1/2

## Colorado 4 5 .444 2

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

## CENTRAL LEAGUE

## W L Pct. GB

## Cincinnati 10 6 1.000 -3

## Chicago 9 7 .900 -2

## Milwaukee 8 6 .800 -2

## Houston 7 5 .700 -2

## St. Louis 6 4 .600 -2

## Pittsburgh 5 4 .500 -2

## Chicago 4 3 .400 -2

## Cincinnati 3 2 .300 -2

## Milwaukee 2 1 .200 -2

## WESTERN LEAGUE

## W L Pct. GB

## Seattle 10 6 .600 -2

## San Francisco 9 5 .500 -2

## Los Angeles 8 4 .400 -2

## Arizona 7 3 .300 -2

## Colorado 6 2 .200 -2

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

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## W L Pct. GB

## Milwaukee 10 6 .600 -2

## Chicago 9 5 .500 -2

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